



EcoFuzz: Adaptive Energy-Saving Greybox Fuzzing as a Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit

Tai Yue

Pengfei Wang

Yong Tang

Enze Wang

Bo Yu

Kai Lu

Xu Zhou

Email: yuetai17@nudt.edu.cn

EcoFuzz: <https://github.com/MoonLight-SteinsGate/EcoFuzz>

National University of Defense Technology

Coverage-based Greybox Fuzzing

- Effective approach for identifying vulnerabilities
- American Fuzzy Lop (AFL)

The bug-o-rama trophy case

Yeah, it finds bugs. I am focusing chiefly on development and have not been running the fuzzer at a scale, but here are some of the notable vulr uniquely interesting bugs that are attributable to AFL (in large part thanks to the work done by other users):

LJG jpeg ¹	libjpeg-turbo ^{1 2}	libpng ¹
libtiff ^{1 2 3 4 5}	mozjpeg ¹	PHP ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8}
Mozilla Firefox ^{1 2 3 4}	Internet Explorer ^{1 2 3 4}	Apple Safari ¹
Adobe Flash / PCRE ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	sqlite ^{1 2 3 4...}	OpenSSL ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}
LibreOffice ^{1 2 3 4}	poppler ^{1 2...}	freetype ^{1 2}
GnuTLS ¹	GnuPG ^{1 2 3 4}	OpenSSH ^{1 2 3 4 5}
PuTTY ^{1 2}	ntpd ^{1 2}	nginx ^{1 2 3}
bash (post-Shellshock) ^{1 2}	tcpdump ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}	JavaScriptCore ^{1 2 3 4}
pdfium ^{1 2}	ffmpeg ^{1 2 3 4 5}	libmatroska ¹
libarchive ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 ...}	wireshark ^{1 2 3}	ImageMagick ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...}
BIND ^{1 2 3 ...}	QEMU ^{1 2}	lcms ¹
Oracle BerkeleyDB ^{1 2}	Android / libstagefright ^{1 2}	iOS / ImageIO ¹
FLAC audio library ^{1 2}	libsndfile ^{1 2 3 4}	less / lesspipe ^{1 2 3}
strings (+ related tools) ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	file ^{1 2 3 4}	dpkg ^{1 2}

The bugs found by AFL

Coverage-based Greybox Fuzzing

- Effective approach for identifying vulnerabilities
- American Fuzzy Lop (AFL)
 - Mutation operator (MOPT, FairFuzz)
 - Initial seeds (Skyfire)

The bug-o-rama trophy case

Yeah, it finds bugs. I am focusing chiefly on development and have not been running the fuzzer at a scale, but here are some of the notable vulr uniquely interesting bugs that are attributable to AFL (in large part thanks to the work done by other users):

IJG jpeg ¹	libjpeg-turbo ^{1 2}	libpng ¹
libtiff ^{1 2 3 4 5}	mozjpeg ¹	PHP ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8}
Mozilla Firefox ^{1 2 3 4}	Internet Explorer ^{1 2 3 4}	Apple Safari ¹
Adobe Flash / PCRE ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	sqlite ^{1 2 3 4...}	OpenSSL ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}
LibreOffice ^{1 2 3 4}	poppler ^{1 2...}	freetype ^{1 2}
GnuTLS ¹	GnuPG ^{1 2 3 4}	OpenSSH ^{1 2 3 4 5}
PuTTY ^{1 2}	ntpd ^{1 2}	nginx ^{1 2 3}
bash (post-Shellshock) ^{1 2}	tcpdump ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}	JavaScriptCore ^{1 2 3 4}
pdfium ^{1 2}	ffmpeg ^{1 2 3 4 5}	libmatroska ¹
libarchive ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 ...}	wireshark ^{1 2 3}	ImageMagick ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...}
BIND ^{1 2 3 ...}	QEMU ^{1 2}	lcms ¹
Oracle BerkeleyDB ^{1 2}	Android / libstagefright ^{1 2}	iOS / ImageIO ¹
FLAC audio library ^{1 2}	libsndfile ^{1 2 3 4}	less / lesspipe ^{1 2 3}
strings (+ related tools) ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	file ^{1 2 3 4}	dpkg ^{1 2}

The bugs found by AFL

Coverage-based Greybox Fuzzing

- Effective approach for identifying vulnerabilities
- American Fuzzy Lop (AFL)
 - Mutation operator (MOPT, FairFuzz)
 - Initial seeds (Skyfire)

The bug-o-rama trophy case

Yeah, it finds bugs. I am focusing chiefly on development and have not been running the fuzzer at a scale, but here are some of the notable vulr uniquely interesting bugs that are attributable to AFL (in large part thanks to the work done by other users):

LJG jpeg ¹	libjpeg-turbo ^{1 2}	libpng ¹
libtiff ^{1 2 3 4 5}	mozjpeg ¹	PHP ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8}
Mozilla Firefox ^{1 2 3 4}	Internet Explorer ^{1 2 3 4}	Apple Safari ¹
Adobe Flash / PCRE ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	sqlite ^{1 2 3 4...}	OpenSSL ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}
LibreOffice ^{1 2 3 4}	poppler ^{1 2...}	freetype ^{1 2}
GnuTLS ¹	GnuPG ^{1 2 3 4}	OpenSSH ^{1 2 3 4 5}
PuTTY ^{1 2}	ntpd ^{1 2}	nginx ^{1 2 3}
bash (post-Shellshock) ^{1 2}	tcpdump ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}	JavaScriptCore ^{1 2 3 4}
pdfium ^{1 2}	ffmpeg ^{1 2 3 4 5}	libmatroska ¹
libarchive ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 ...}	wireshark ^{1 2 3}	ImageMagick ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...}
BIND ^{1 2 3 ...}	QEMU ^{1 2}	lcms ¹
Oracle BerkeleyDB ^{1 2}	Android / libstagefright ^{1 2}	iOS / ImageIO ¹
FLAC audio library ^{1 2}	libsndfile ^{1 2 3 4}	less / lesspipe ^{1 2 3}
strings (+ related tools) ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	file ^{1 2 3 4}	dpkg ^{1 2}

The bugs found by AFL

Motivation

- Shortcomings in schedule algorithm
 - Assign too much **energy** on seeds exercising high-frequency paths
 - Simple select strategy
- Few works focus on this
 - AFLFast
- Limitation of current model

Motivation

- Shortcomings in schedule algorithm
 - Assign too much energy on seeds exercising high-frequency paths
 - Simple select strategy
- Few works focus on this
 - AFLFast
- Limitation of current model

Motivation

- Shortcomings in schedule algorithm
 - Assign too much energy on seeds exercising high-frequency paths
 - Simple select strategy
- Few works focus on this
 - AFLFast
- Limitation of current model

Motivation

- Proposing a new model
- Improving schedule algorithm
 - Search strategy: selecting which seed
 - Power schedule: assigning how many energy

Motivation

- Proposing a new model
- Improving schedule algorithm
 - Search strategy: selecting which seed
 - Power schedule: assigning how many energy

Contributions

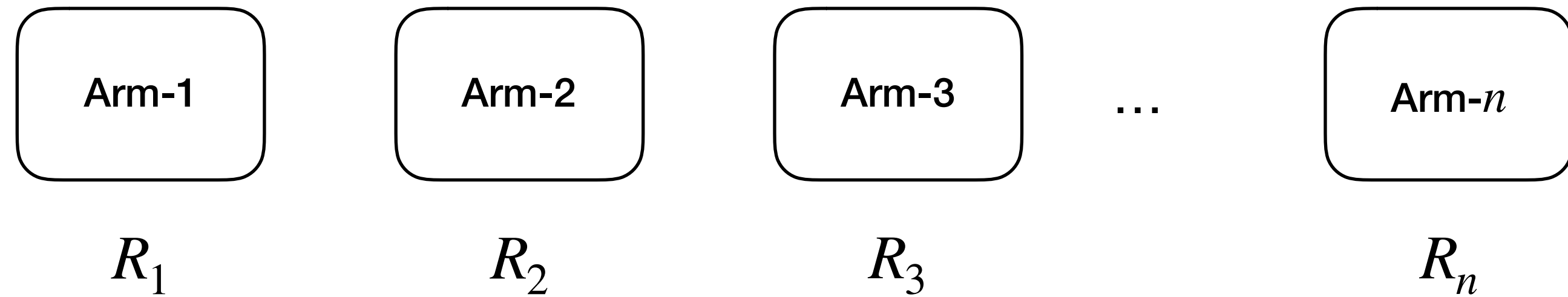
- One model: a variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)
- One tool: an adaptive energy-saving fuzzer named EcoFuzz
- Comprehensive evaluation: a serial of experiments from different metrics

Contributions

- One model: a variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)
- One tool: an adaptive energy-saving fuzzer named EcoFuzz
- Comprehensive evaluation: a serial of experiments from different metrics

Classical Multi-Armed Bandit

- Constant number of arms
- Reward
- **Reward probability**
 - constant and unknown
- Target
 - maximizing the rewards in finite trials



Classical Multi-Armed Bandit

Classical MAB

- Arms
- Reward
- Maximize the rewards

CGF

- Seeds
- Finding a new path
- Maximize path coverage

Classical Multi-Armed Bandit

Classical MAB

- Arms
- Reward
- Maximize the rewards
- The number of arms is constant
- The reward probability is constant

CGF

- Seeds
- Finding a new path
- Maximize path coverage
- The number of seeds is variable
- The probability of finding new paths is decreasing

A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

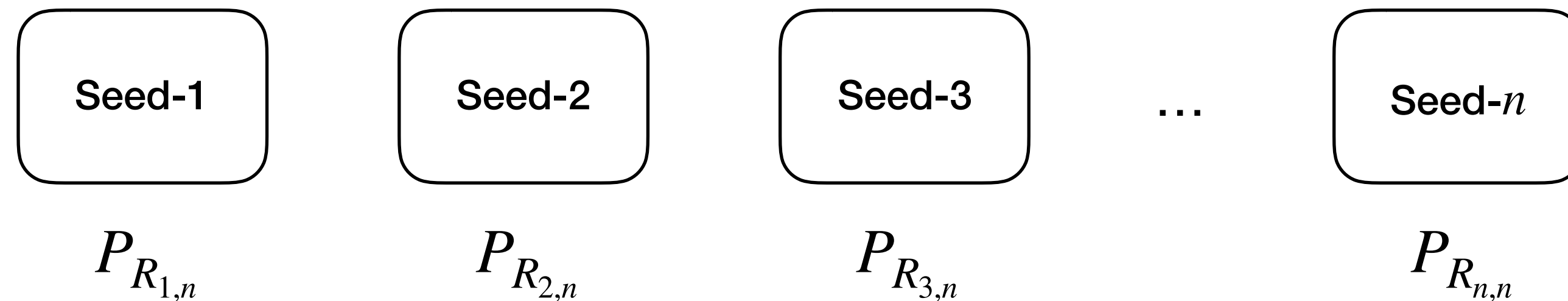
VAMAB

- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)

A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

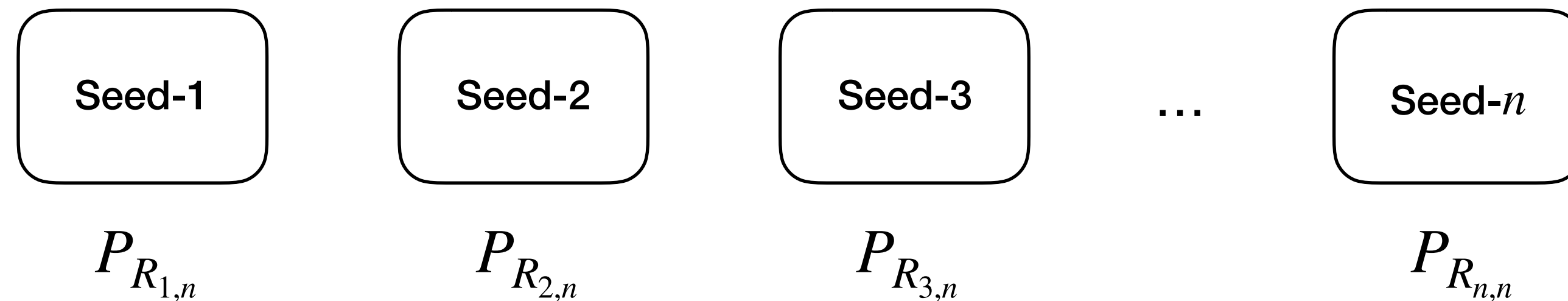
- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)

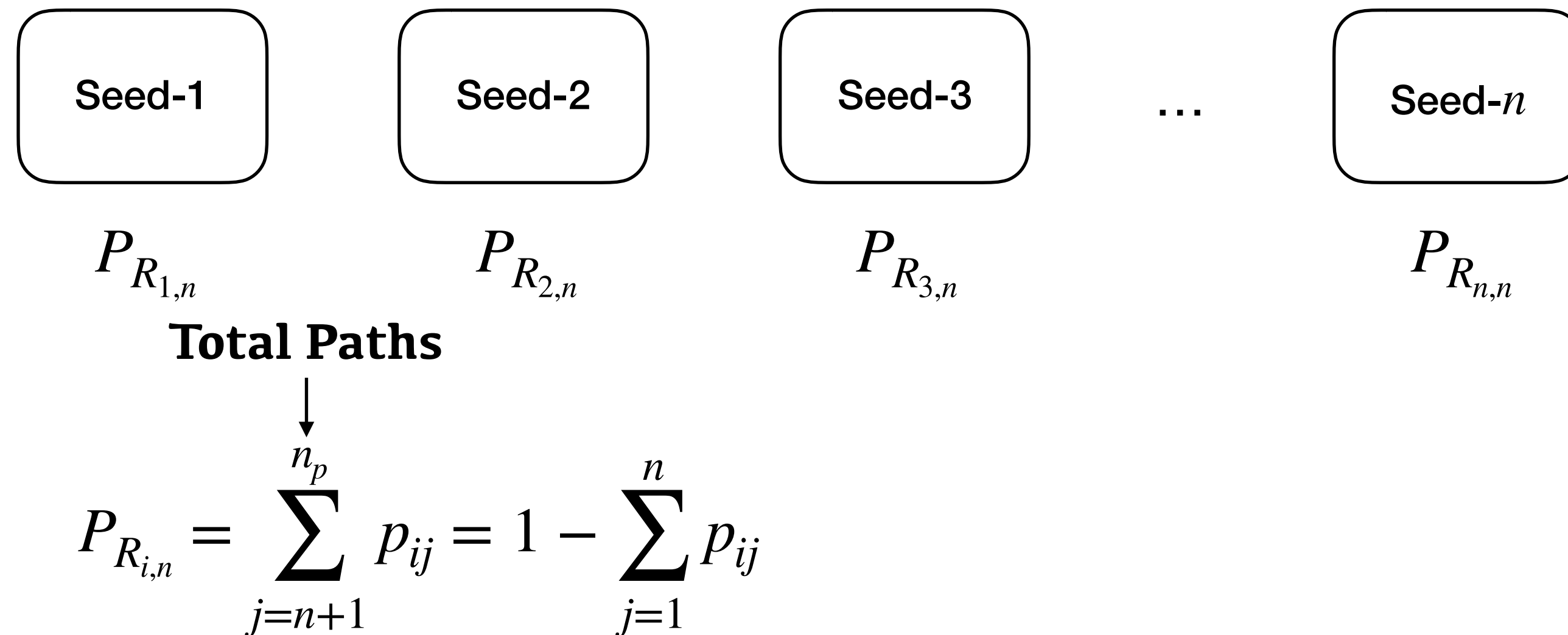


$$P_{R_{i,n}} = \sum_{j=n+1}^{n_p} p_{ij} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}$$

A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

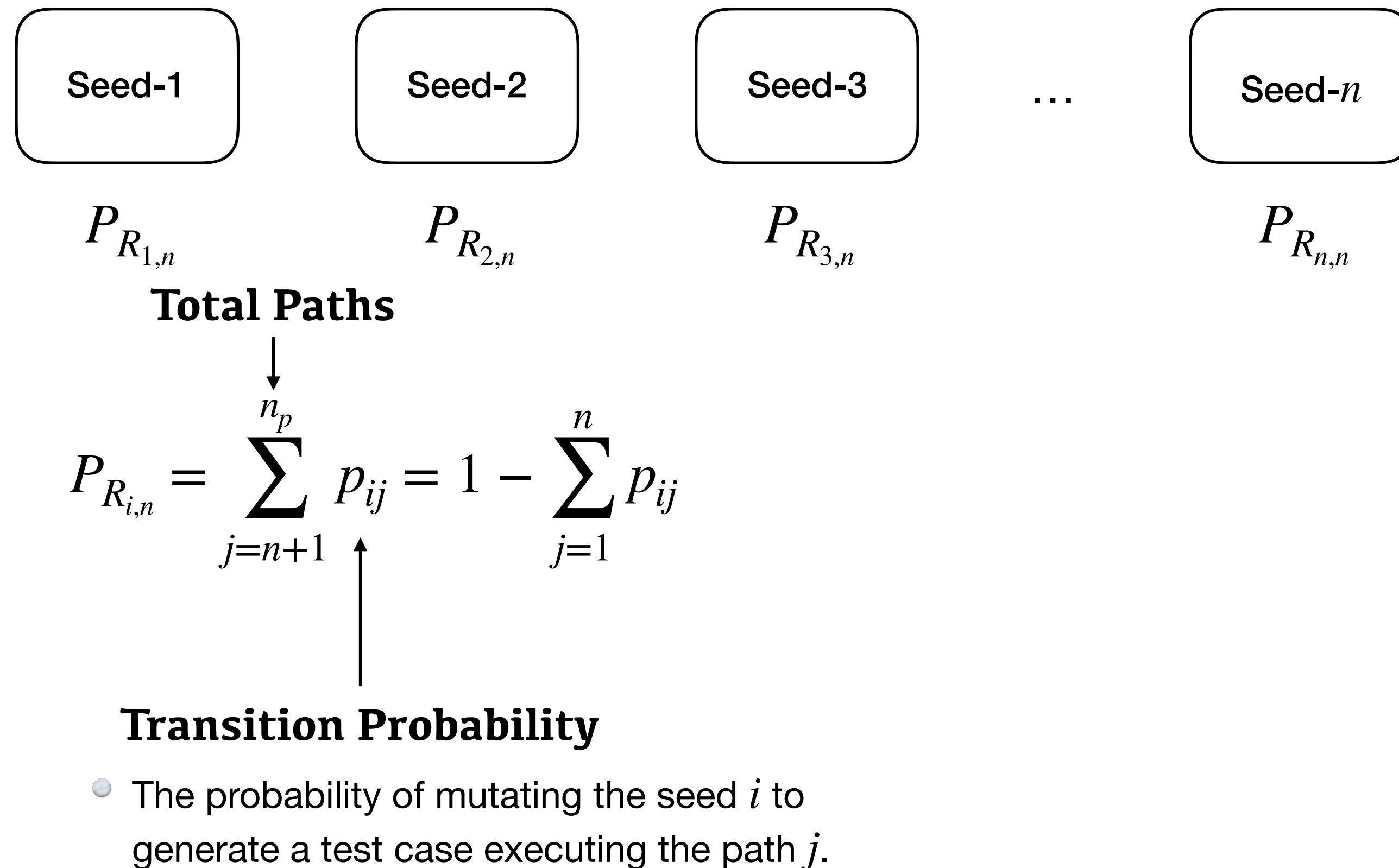
- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

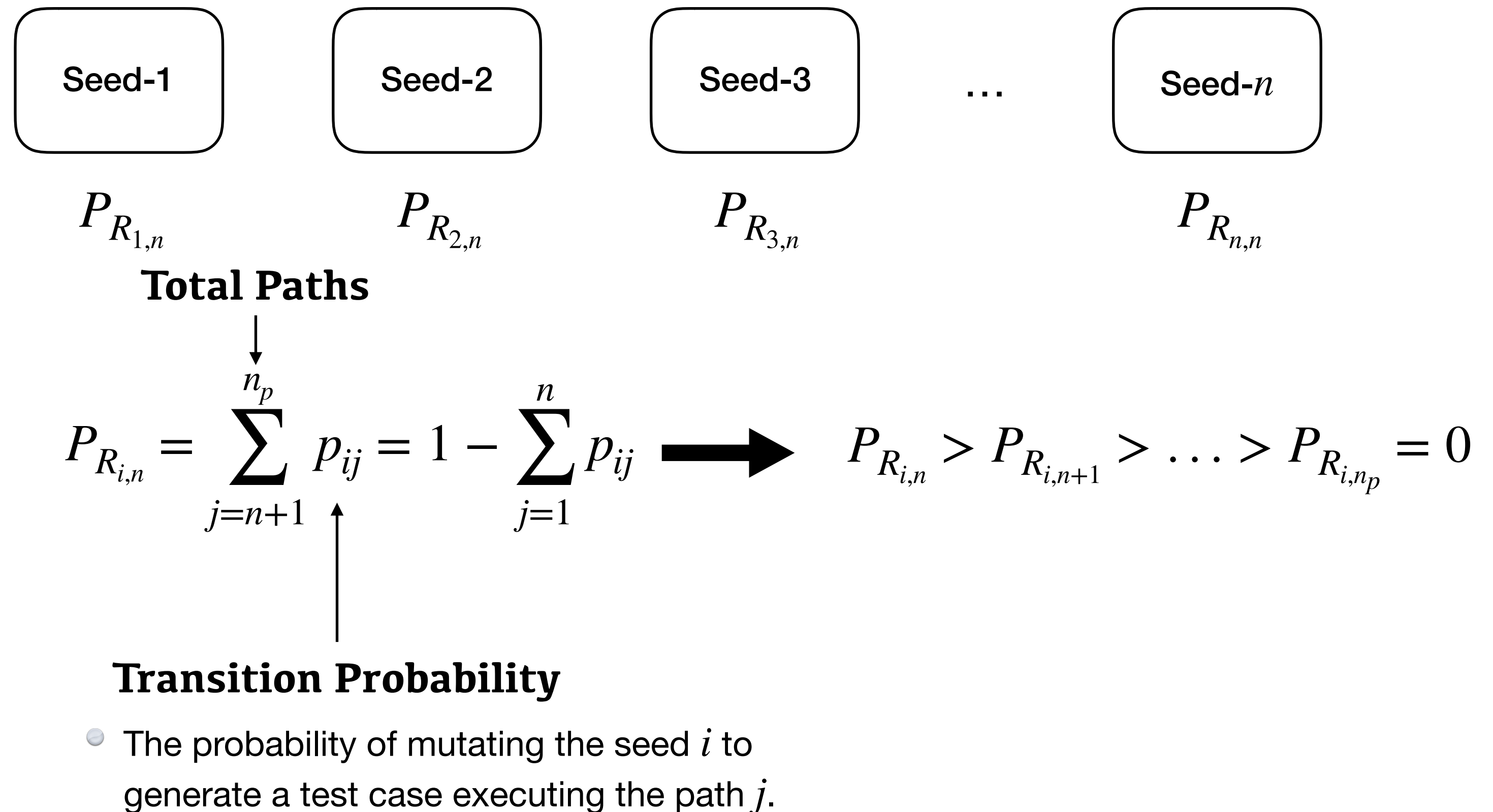
- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

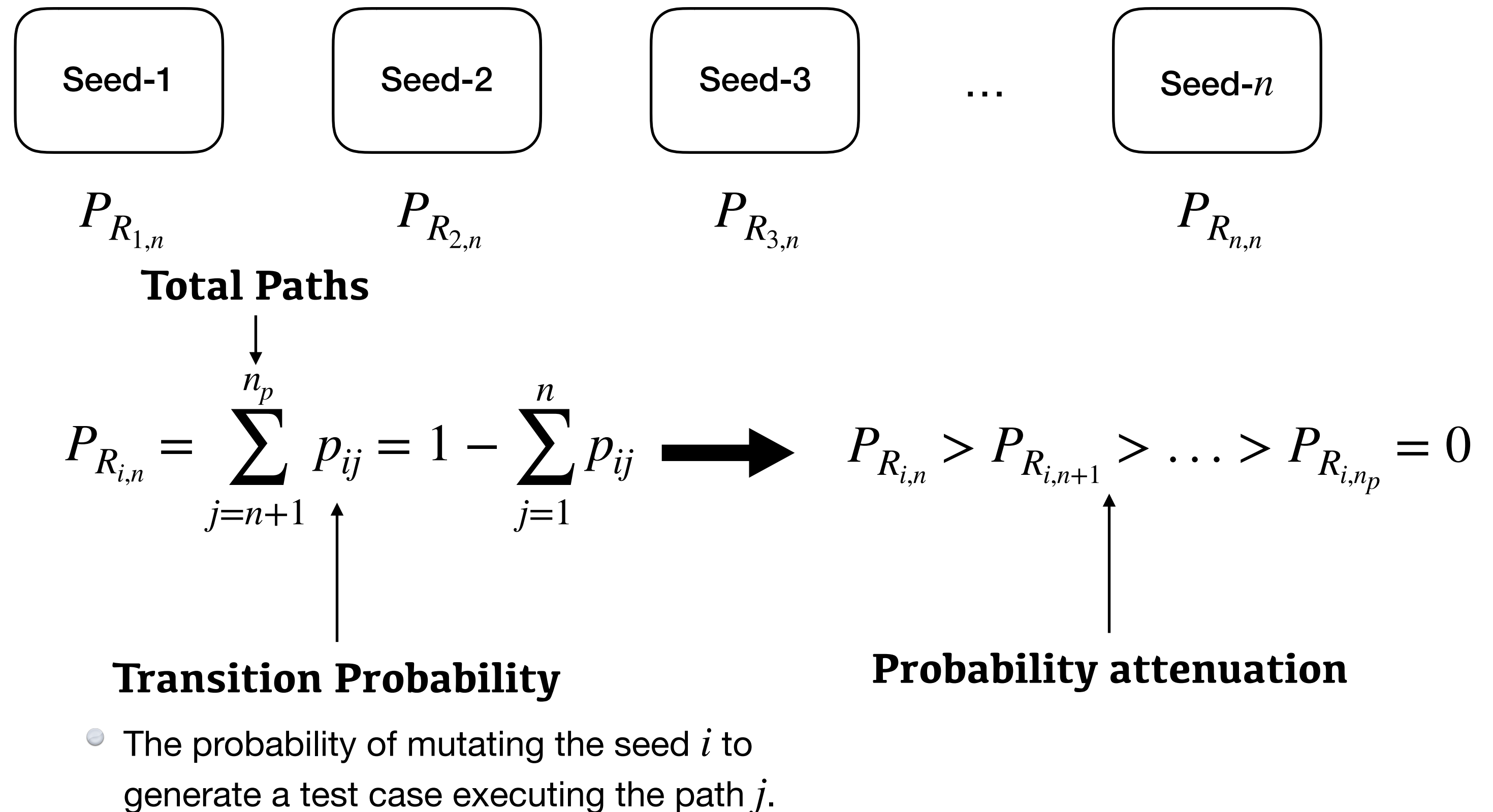
- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

VAMAB

- Arms (seeds)
- Reward (Finding a new path)
- Maximize the rewards (path coverage) in finite trails
- The number of arms is variable (increasing), with a upper bound of n_p
- The **reward probability, which is the probability to find new paths**, is variable (decreasing)



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

Exploration

- Estimate their reward probabilities

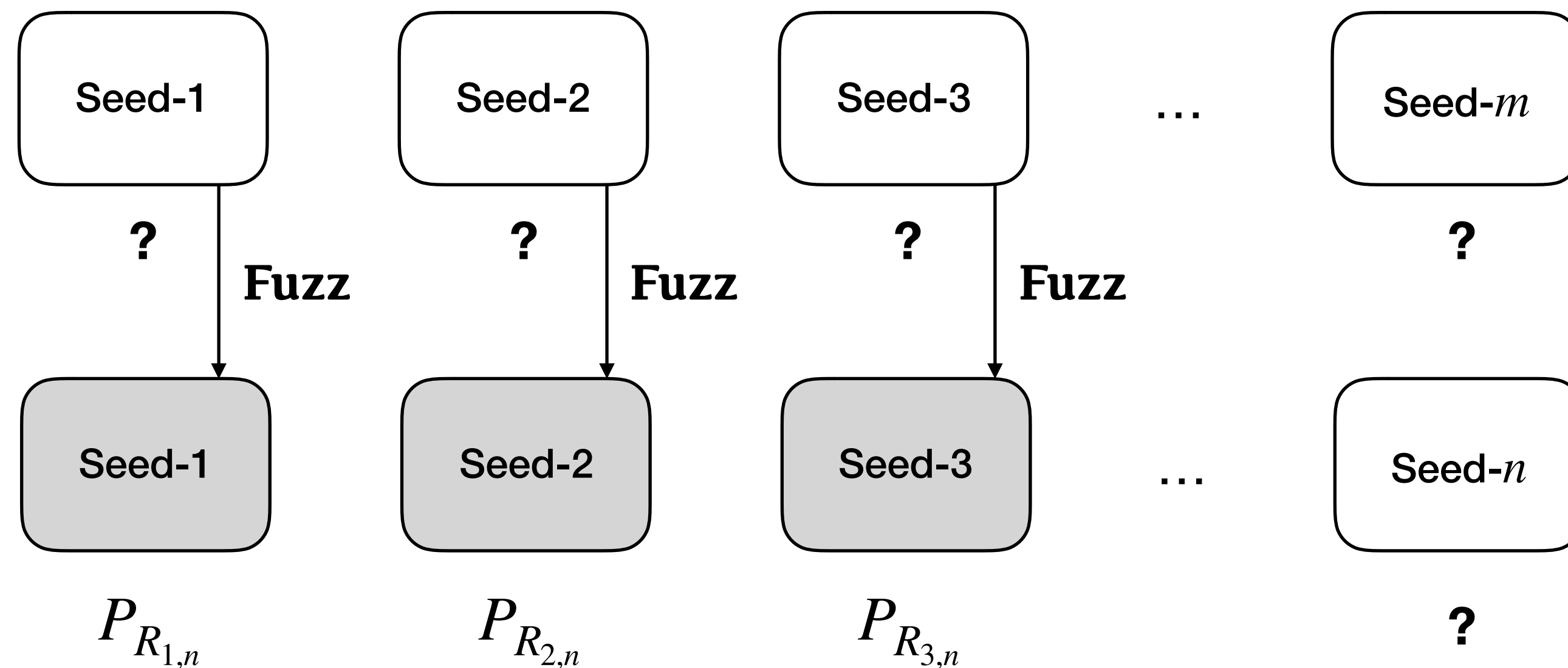
Exploitation

- Select the seed with a high reward probability

A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

Exploration

- Estimate their **reward probabilities**



Exploitation

- Select the seed with a high reward probability

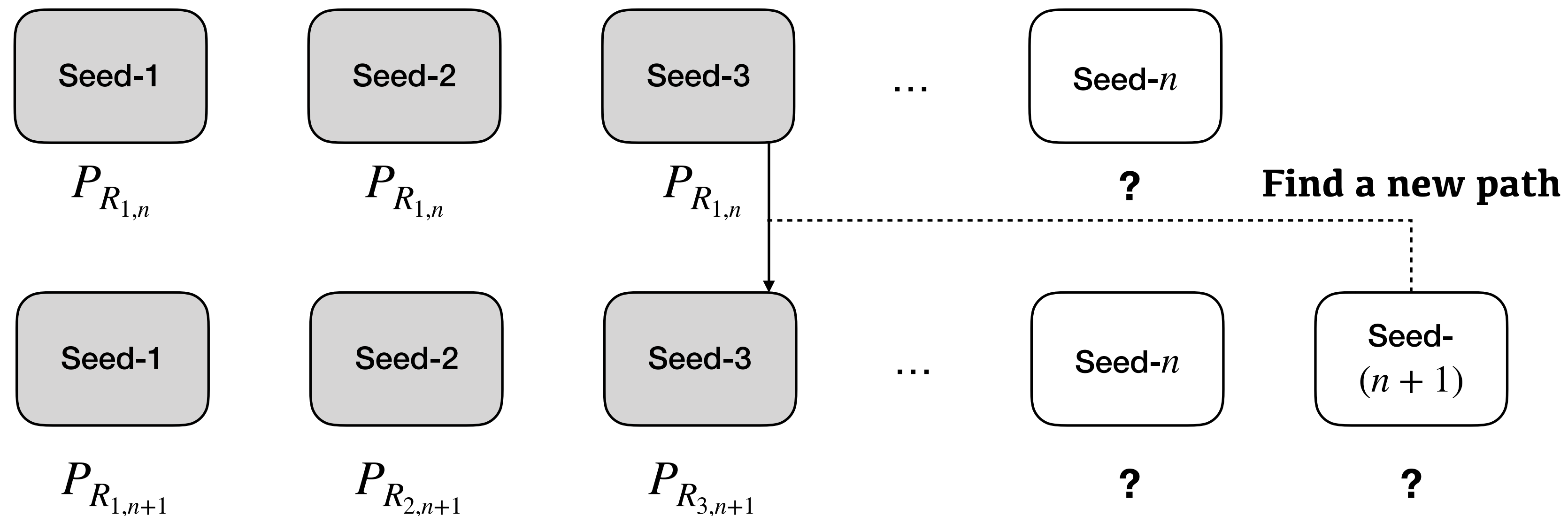
A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

Exploration

- Estimate their reward probabilities

Exploitation

- Select the seed with a high **reward probability**



A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

Exploration

- Estimate their reward probabilities
- Focusing on exploring new seeds:
 - Assigning fewer energy on the old seeds with high **reward probabilities**

Exploitation

- Select the seed with a high reward probability
- Focusing on exploiting old seeds:
 - Missing some new seeds with higher reward probabilities

A Variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)

Exploration

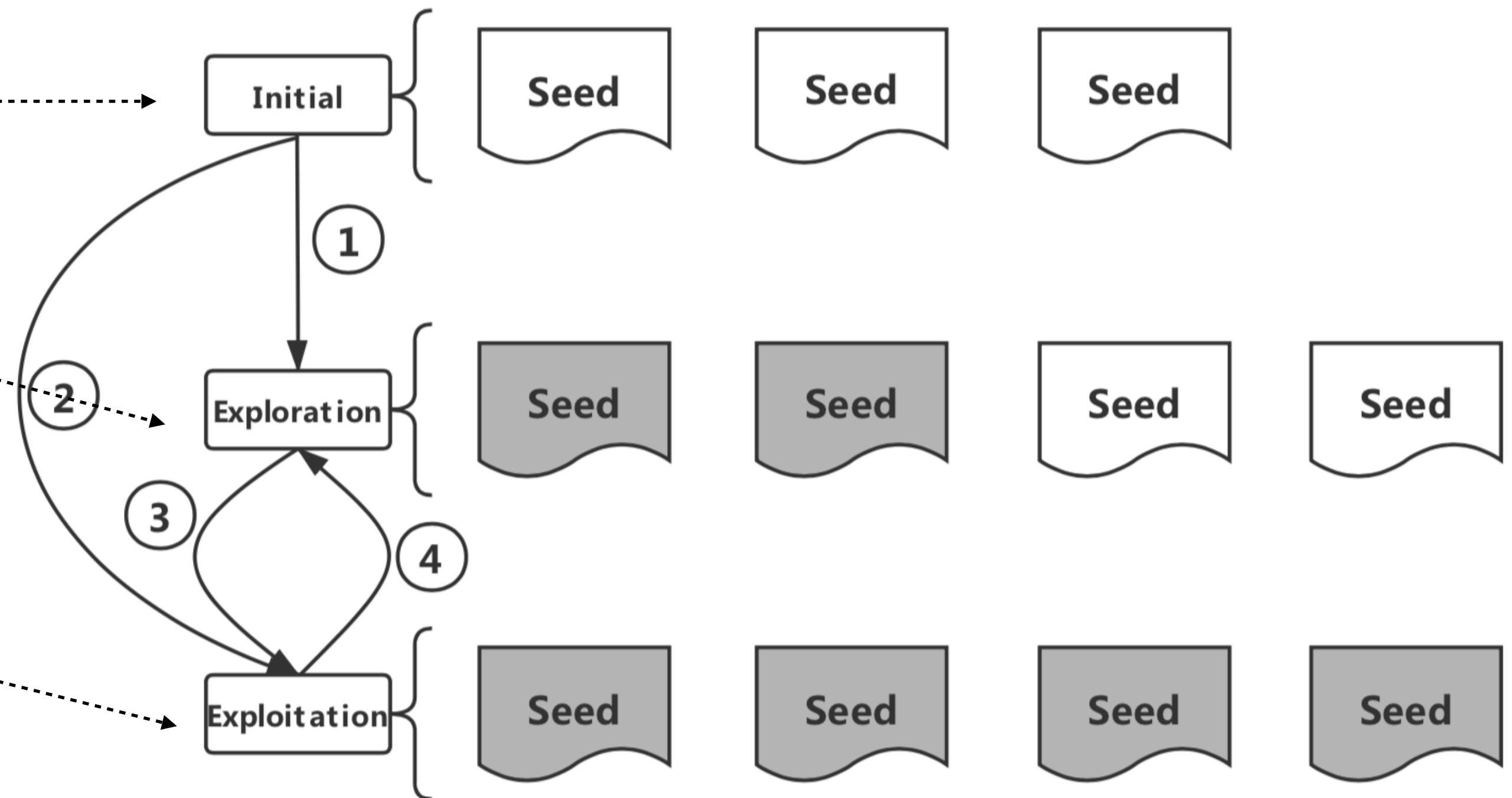
- Estimate their reward probabilities
- Focusing on exploring new seeds:
 - Assigning fewer energy on the old seeds with high reward probabilities

Exploitation

- Select the seed with a high reward probability
- Focusing on exploiting old seeds:
 - Missing some new seeds with higher reward probabilities

Three States in CGF

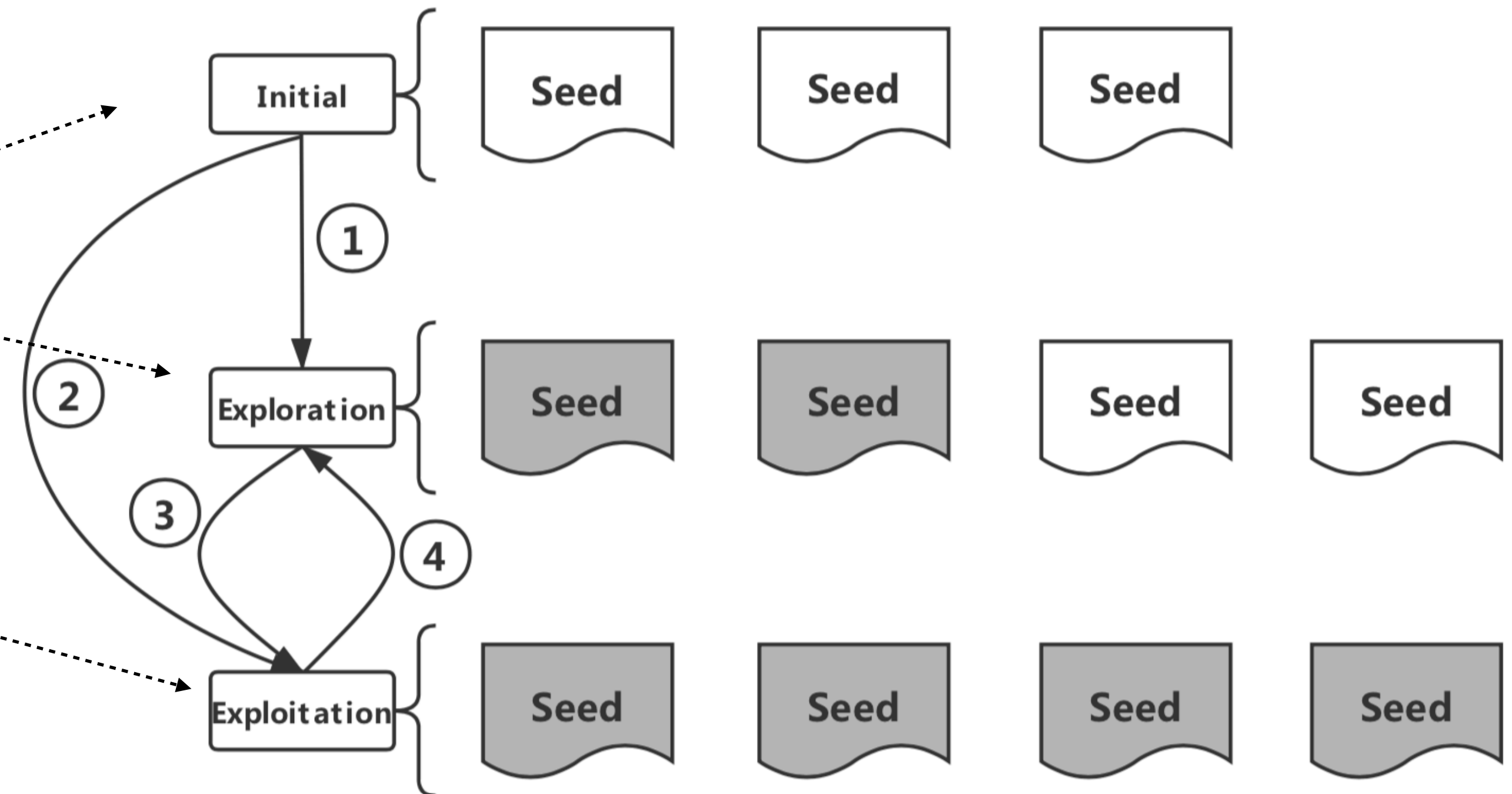
- **Initial state:** all seeds are unfuzzed
- **Exploration state:** part of seeds in the seed queue are fuzzed
- **Exploitation State:** all seeds in the seed queue have been fuzzed



How to Maximize Coverage

Search Strategy

- Estimating the **reward probability**
- Selecting the seeds with high **reward probabilities**



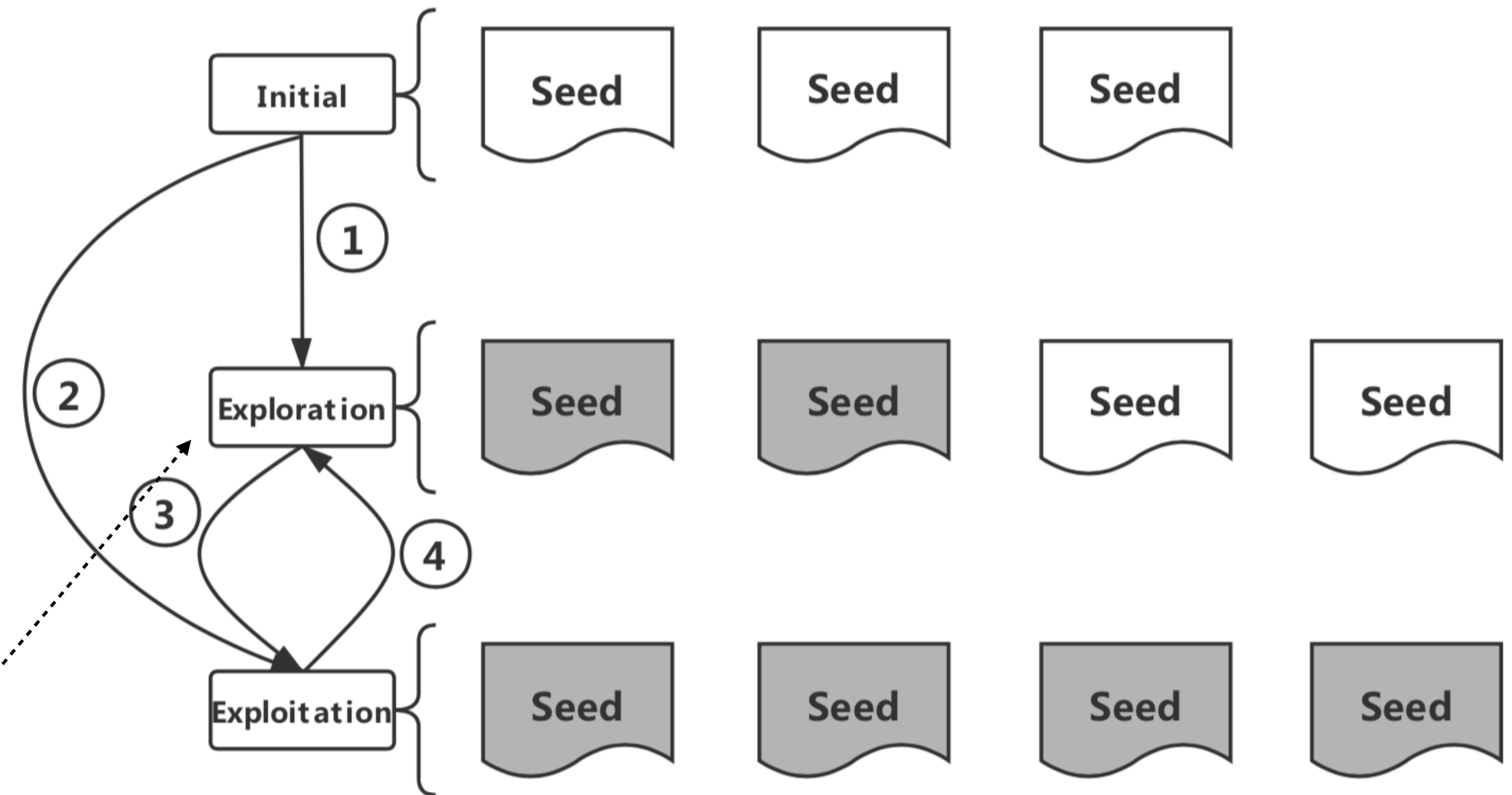
Power Schedule

- Avoiding assigning too much energy to some seeds

How to Maximize Coverage

Search Strategy

- Estimating the reward probability
- Selecting the seeds with high reward probabilities



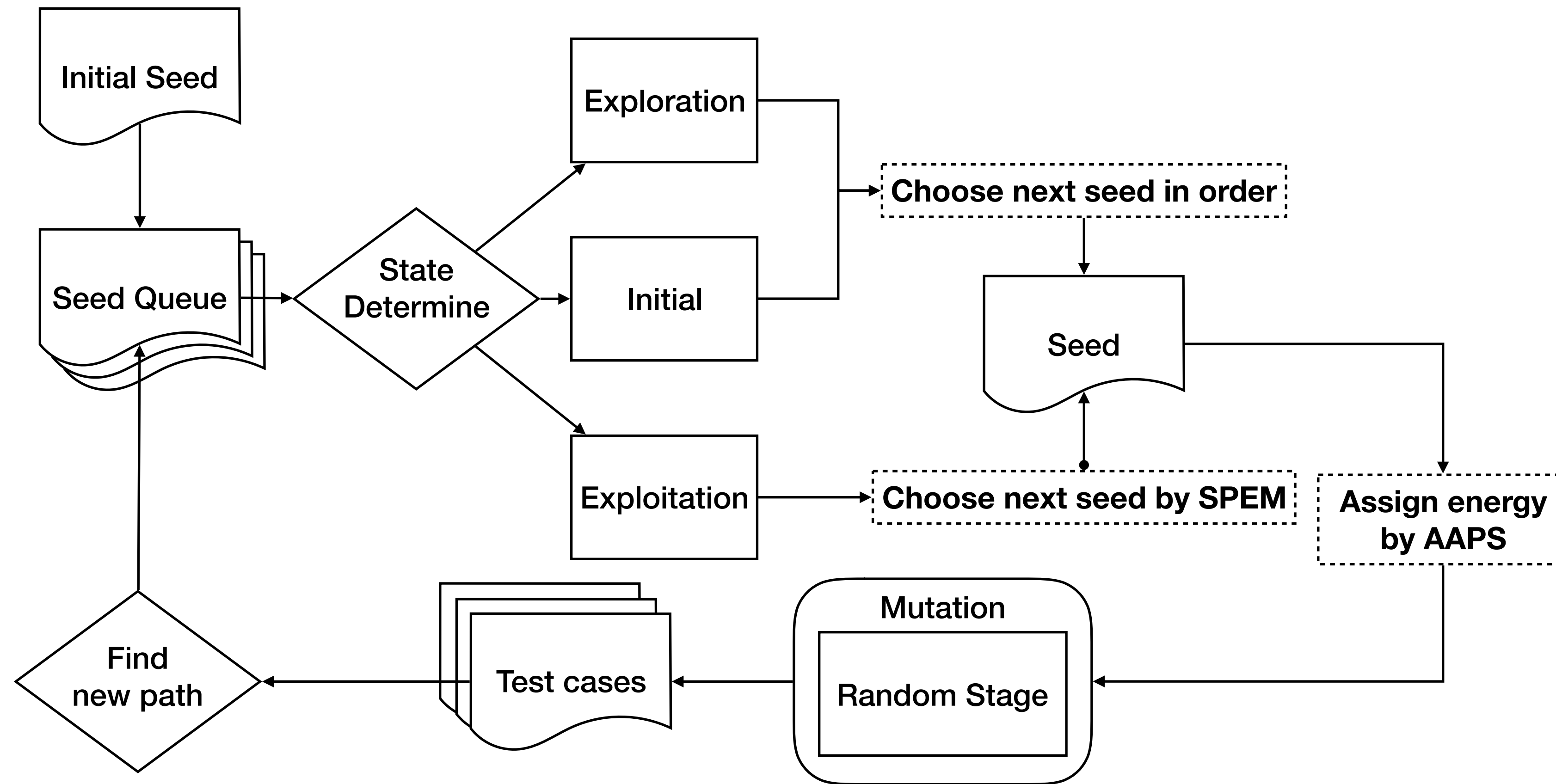
Power Schedule

- Avoiding assigning too much energy on some seeds

Contributions

- One model: a variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)
- One tool: an adaptive energy-saving fuzzer named EcoFuzz
- Comprehensive evaluation: a serial of experiments from different metrics

- Main Framework



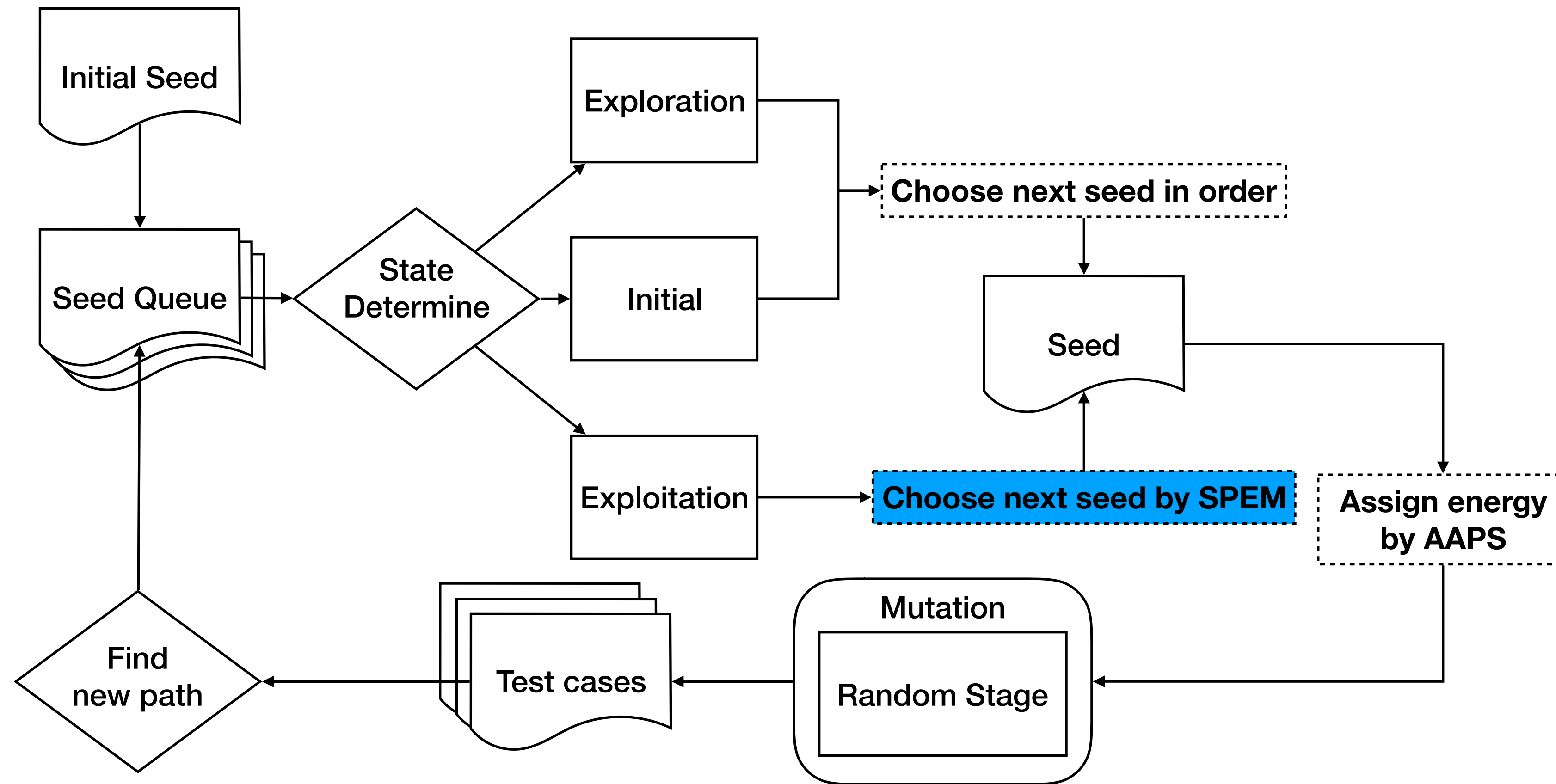
- Based on AFL

- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)

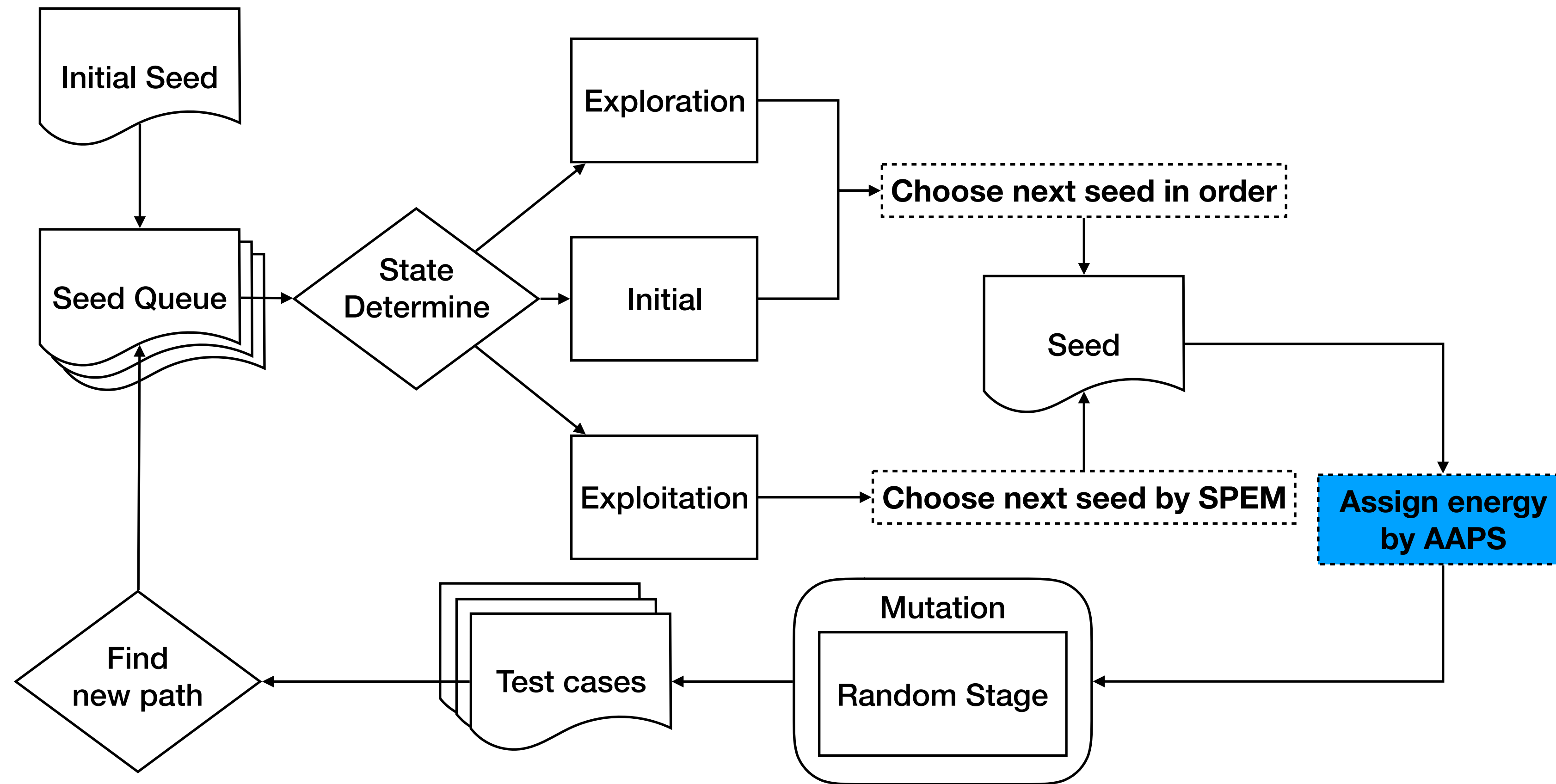
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: **Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)**
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



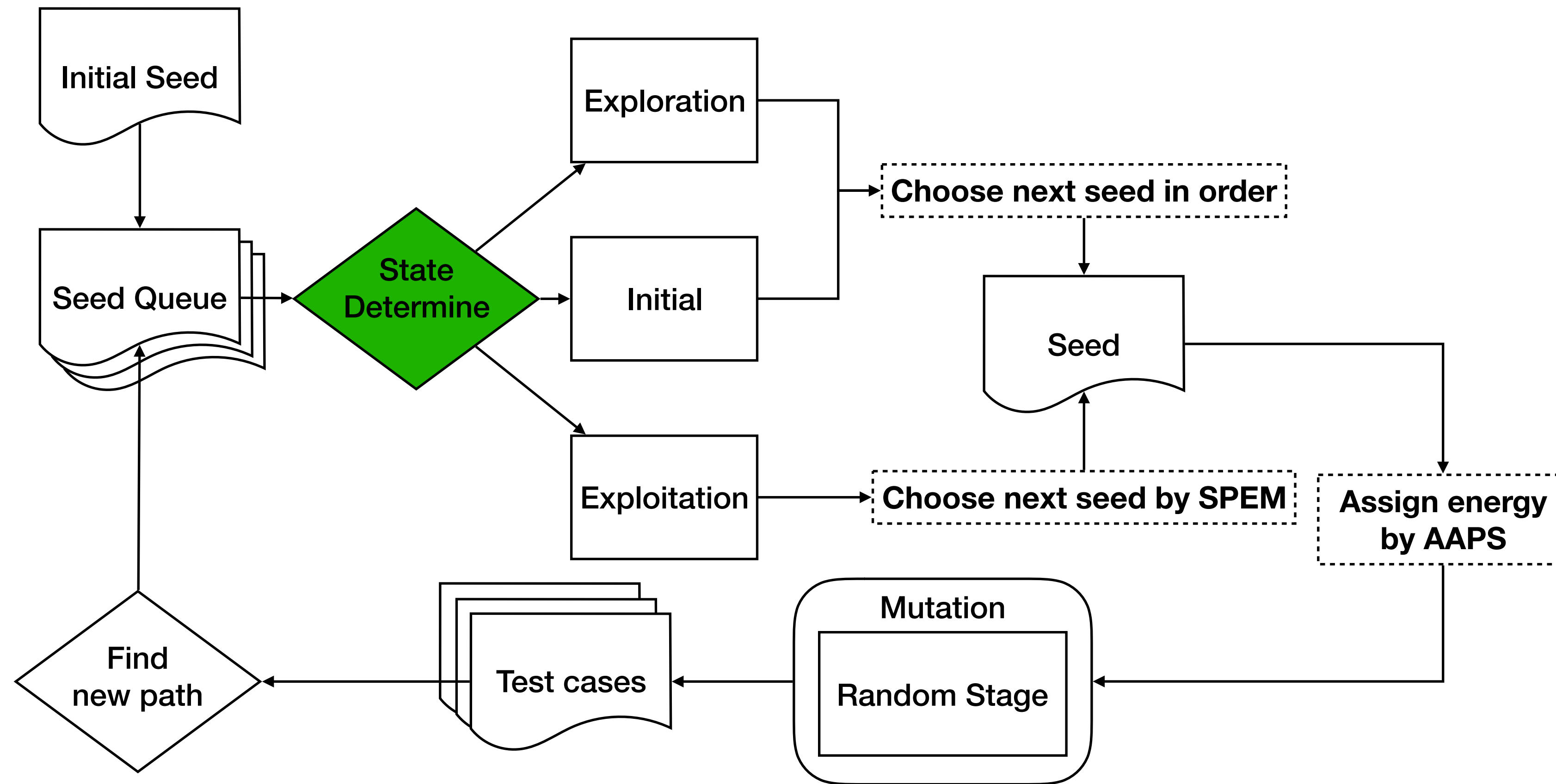
- Based on AFL

- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Power schedule: **Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)**

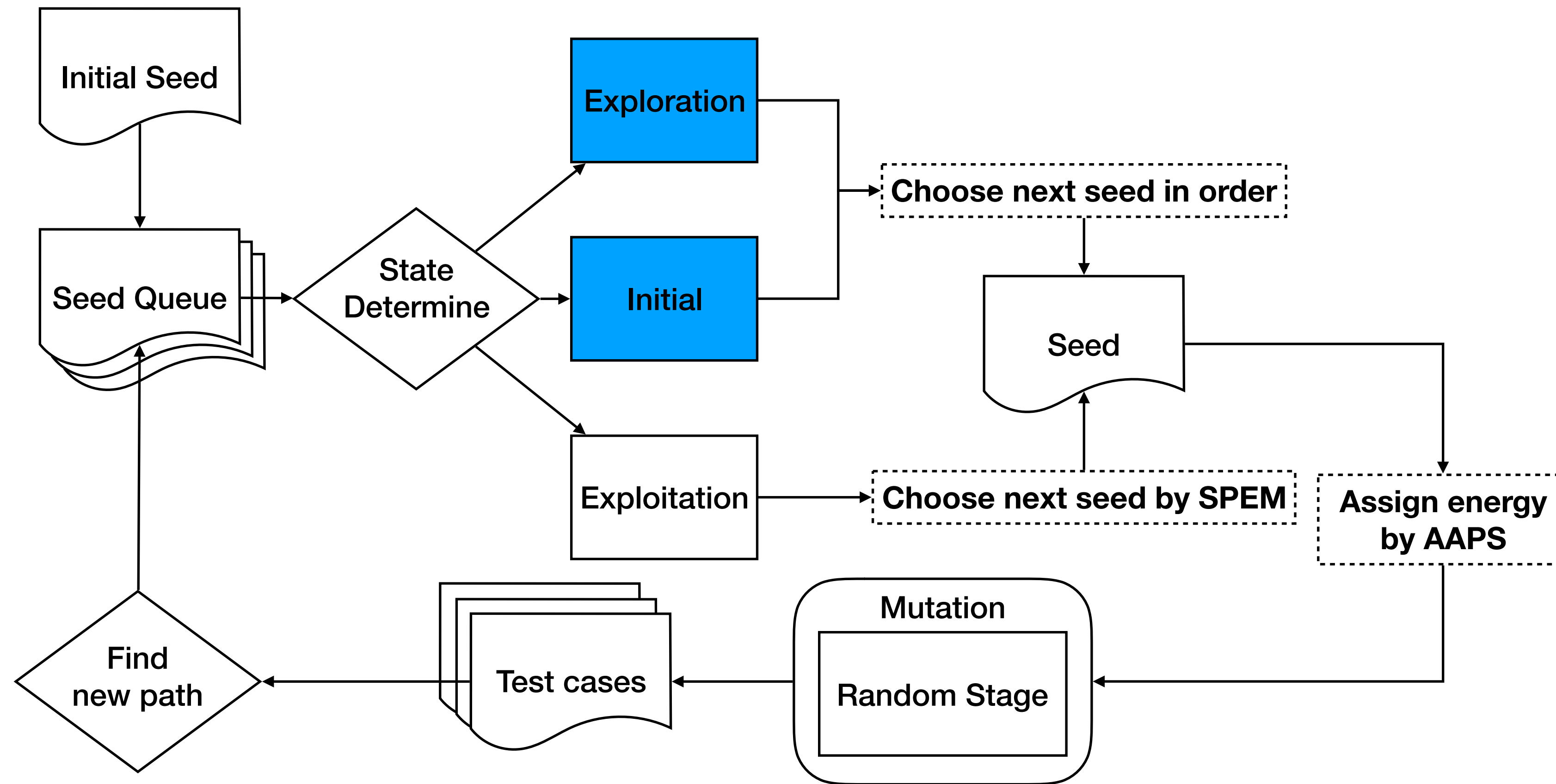
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



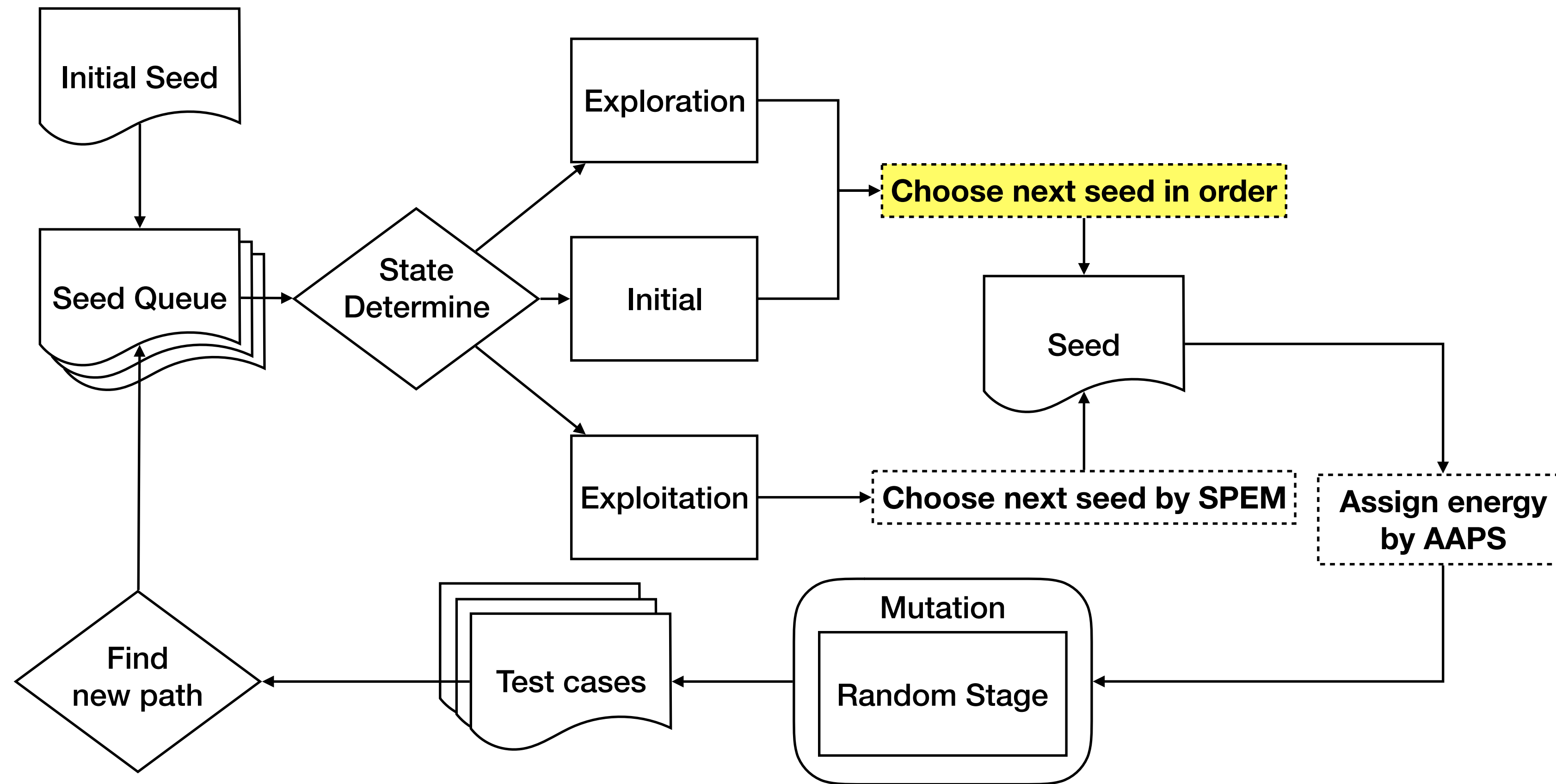
- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



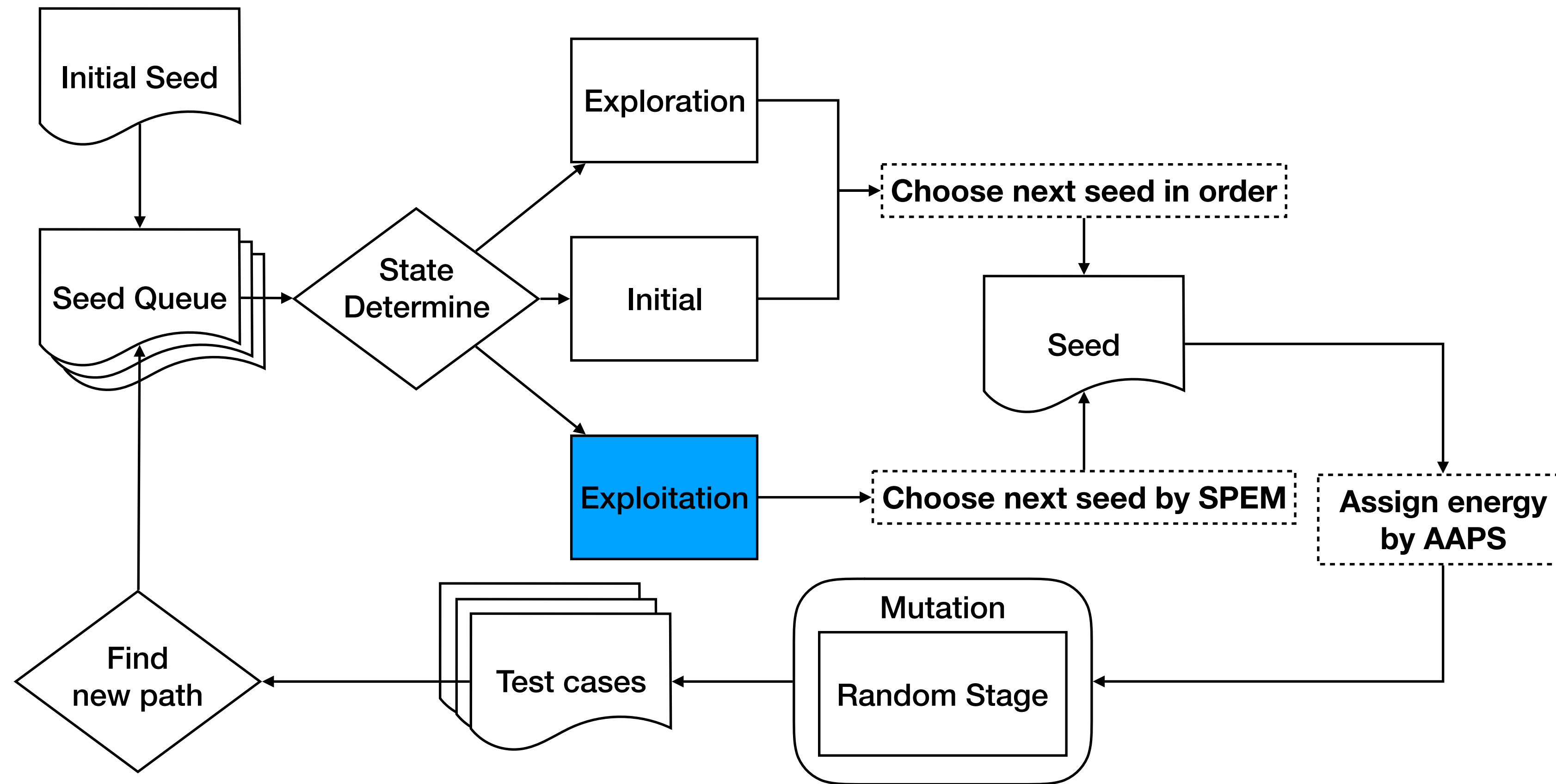
- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



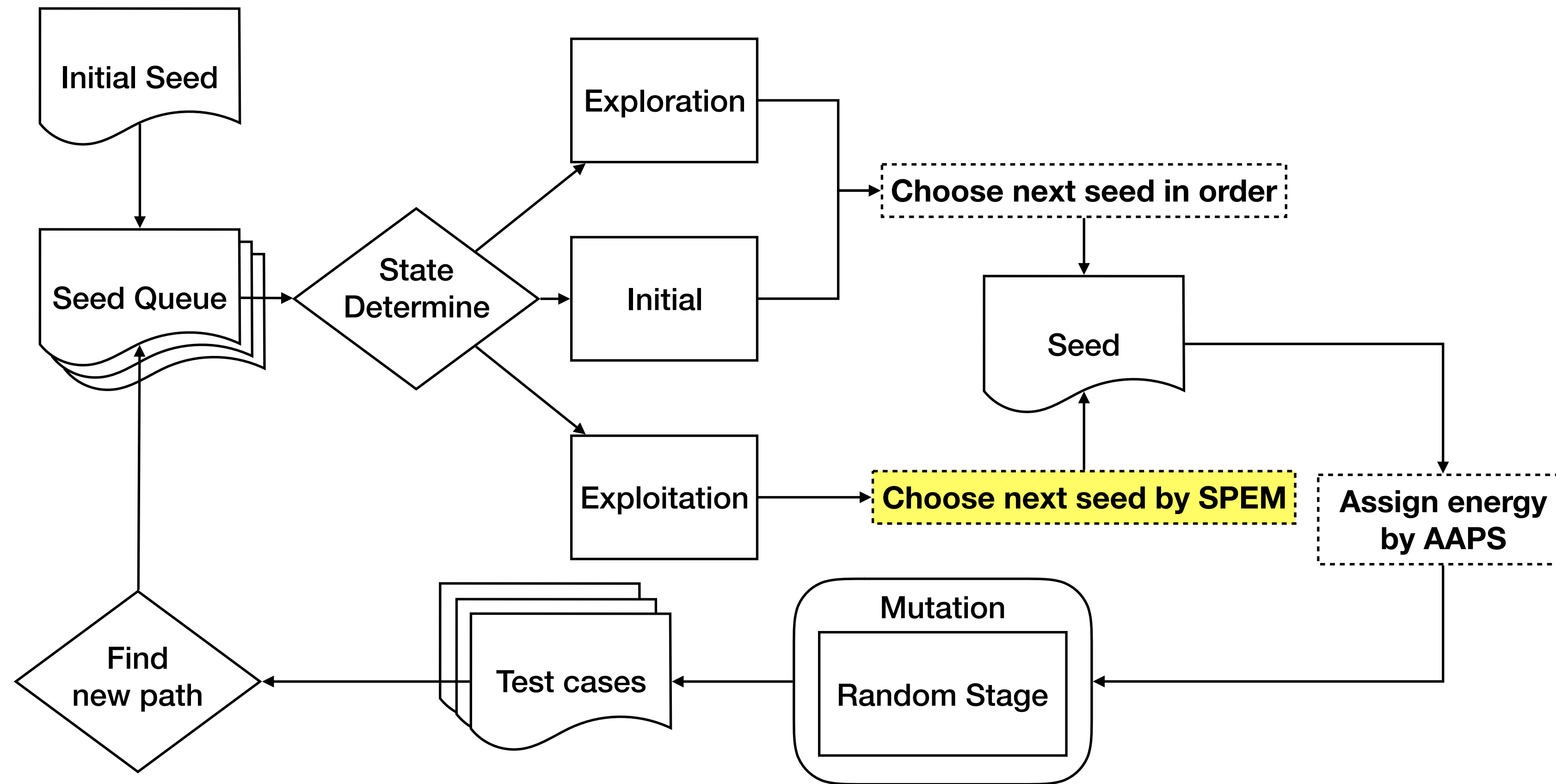
- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



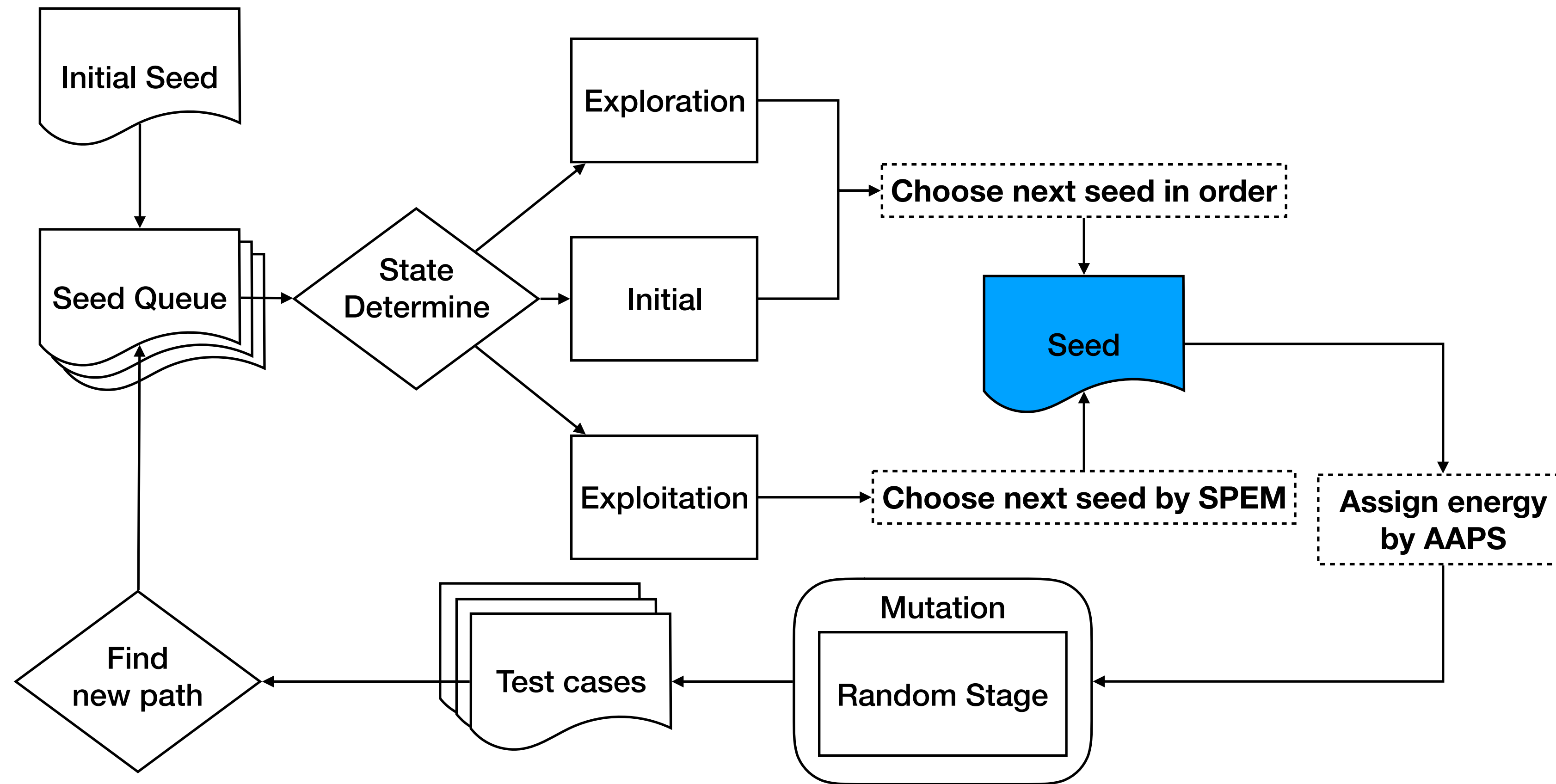
- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



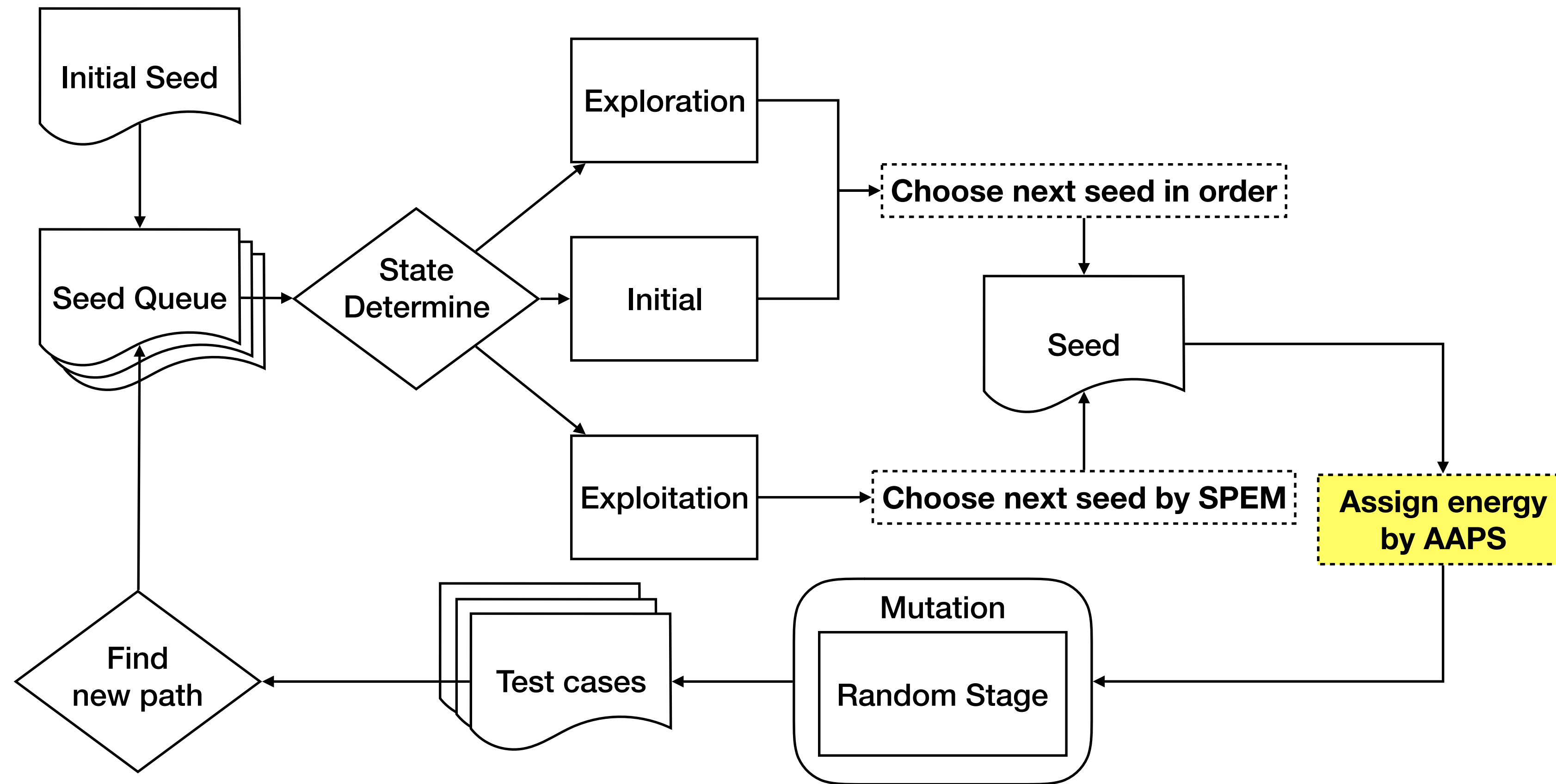
- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

- Main Framework



- Based on AFL
- Search strategy: Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)
- Power schedule: Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)
- Three states of VAMAB

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**
- Estimating probability by frequency

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1 - p_{ii} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}$$


Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**
- Estimating probability by frequency

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1 - \boxed{p_{ii}} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}$$

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**
- Estimating probability by frequency
 - $p_{ii} \approx f_{ii}$

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1 - \boxed{p_{ii}} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}$$

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \approx 1 - f_{ii} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}$$

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**
- Estimating probability by frequency
 - $p_{ii} \approx f_{ii}$

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1 - \boxed{p_{ii}} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}$$

↓

$$P_{R_{i,n}} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \approx 1 - \boxed{f_{ii} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}}$$

Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method (SPEM)

- Search strategy
 - estimate the **reward probabilities**
 - select the next seed in **exploitation state**
- Estimating probability by frequency
 - $p_{ii} \approx f_{ii}$
 - $f_{ii} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij} \approx \frac{f_{ii}}{\sqrt{i}}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{R_{i,n}} &= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} = 1 - \boxed{p_{ii}} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij} \\ &\downarrow \\ P_{R_{i,n}} &= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \approx 1 - \boxed{f_{ii} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n p_{ij}} \\ &\downarrow \\ P_{R_{i,n}} &= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \approx 1 - \boxed{\frac{f_{ii}}{\sqrt{i}}} \end{aligned}$$

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPPS)

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPPS)

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPPS)

- **Average-cost**

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$

- Utilize **average-cost** as the **basic line**

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$

- Utilize **average-cost** as the **basic line**

Algorithm 2 The AAPS algorithm

Require: $s, state, rate, average_cost$

$Energy = 0$

if $state == \text{Exploration}$ **then**

$k = \text{CalculateCoefficient}(s.exec_num, average_cost)$

$Energy = average_cost \times k \times rate$

else if $state == \text{Exploitation}$ **then**

if $s.last_found > 0$ **then**

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy, M) \times rate$

else

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy \times 2, M) \times rate$

end if

else

$Energy = 1024 \times rate$

end if

Ensure: $Energy$

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $$C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$$

- Utilize **average-cost** as the **basic line**

- Allocating energy no more than average-cost in the **exploration stage**

Algorithm 2 The AAPS algorithm

Require: $s, state, rate, average_cost$

$Energy = 0$

if $state == \text{Exploration}$ **then**

$k = \text{CalculateCoefficient}(s.exec_num, average_cost)$

$Energy = average_cost \times k \times rate$

else if $state == \text{Exploitation}$ **then**

if $s.last_found > 0$ **then**

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy, M) \times rate$

else

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy \times 2, M) \times rate$

end if

else

$Energy = 1024 \times rate$

end if

Ensure: $Energy$

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $$C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$$

- Utilize **average-cost** as the **basic line**
 - Allocating energy no more than average-cost in the **exploration stage**
 - Less energy allocated on seeds exercising **high-frequency paths**

Algorithm 2 The AAPS algorithm

Require: $s, state, rate, average_cost$

$Energy = 0$

if $state == \text{Exploration}$ **then**

$k = \text{CalculateCoefficient}(s.exec_num, average_cost)$

$Energy = average_cost \times k \times rate$

else if $state == \text{Exploitation}$ **then**

if $s.last_found > 0$ **then**

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy, M) \times rate$

else

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy \times 2, M) \times rate$

end if

else

$Energy = 1024 \times rate$

end if

Ensure: $Energy$

Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule (AAPS)

- **Average-cost**

- $$C = \frac{total_testcases}{found_paths}$$

- Utilize **average-cost** as the **basic line**
 - Allocating energy no more than average-cost in the **exploration stage**
 - Less energy allocated on seeds exercising **high-frequency paths**
 - A **context-adaptive** energy allocation mechanism

Algorithm 2 The AAPS algorithm

Require: $s, state, rate, average_cost$

$Energy = 0$

if $state == \text{Exploration}$ **then**

$k = \text{CalculateCoefficient}(s.exec_num, average_cost)$

$Energy = average_cost \times k \times rate$

else if $state == \text{Exploitation}$ **then**

if $s.last_found > 0$ **then**

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy, M) \times rate$

else

$Energy = \text{Min}(s.last_energy \times 2, M) \times rate$

end if

else

$Energy = 1024 \times rate$

end if

Ensure: $Energy$

Contributions

- One model: a variant of the Adversarial Multi-Armed Bandit (VAMAB)
- One tool: an adaptive energy-saving fuzzer named EcoFuzz
- Comprehensive evaluation: a serial of experiments from different metrics

Evaluation

- 14 real-world programs
- Compared with 7 state-of-the-art tools
 - AFL, AFLFast, FidgetyAFL, AFLFast.new, MOPT, FairFuzz
- Configuration:
 - 24 hours with 5 times
- Evaluation metric:
 - The number of discovered paths
 - The number of generated test cases
 - Average-cost

Subjects	Version	Format
nm -C @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
objdump -d @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
readelf -a @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
size @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
c++filt @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
djpeg @@	libjpeg-turbo-1.5.3	jpeg
xmllint @@	libxml2-2.9.9	xml
gif2png @@	gif2png-2.5.13	gif
readpng @@	libpng-1.6.37	png
tcpdump -nr @@	tcpdump-4.9.2	pcap
infotocap @@	ncurses-6.1	text
jhead @@	jhead-3.03	jpeg
magick convert @@ /dev/null	ImageMagick-7.0.8-65	png
bsdtar -xf @@ /dev/null	libarchive-3.4.0	tar

Evaluation

- 14 real-world programs
- Compared with 7 state-of-the-art tools
 - AFL, AFLFast, FidgetyAFL, AFLFast.new, MOPT, FairFuzz
- Configuration:
 - 24 hours with 5 times
- Evaluation metric:
 - The number of discovered paths
 - The number of generated test cases
 - Average-cost

Subjects	Version	Format
nm -C @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
objdump -d @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
readelf -a @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
size @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
c++filt @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
djpeg @@	libjpeg-turbo-1.5.3	jpeg
xmllint @@	libxml2-2.9.9	xml
gif2png @@	gif2png-2.5.13	gif
readpng @@	libpng-1.6.37	png
tcpdump -nr @@	tcpdump-4.9.2	pcap
infotocap @@	ncurses-6.1	text
jhead @@	jhead-3.03	jpeg
magick convert @@ /dev/null	ImageMagick-7.0.8-65	png
bsdtar -xf @@ /dev/null	libarchive-3.4.0	tar

Evaluation

- 14 real-world programs
- Compared with 7 state-of-the-art tools
 - AFL, AFLFast, FidgetyAFL, AFLFast.new, MOPT, FairFuzz
- Configuration:
 - 24 hours with 5 times
- Evaluation metric:
 - The number of discovered paths
 - The number of generated test cases
 - Average-cost

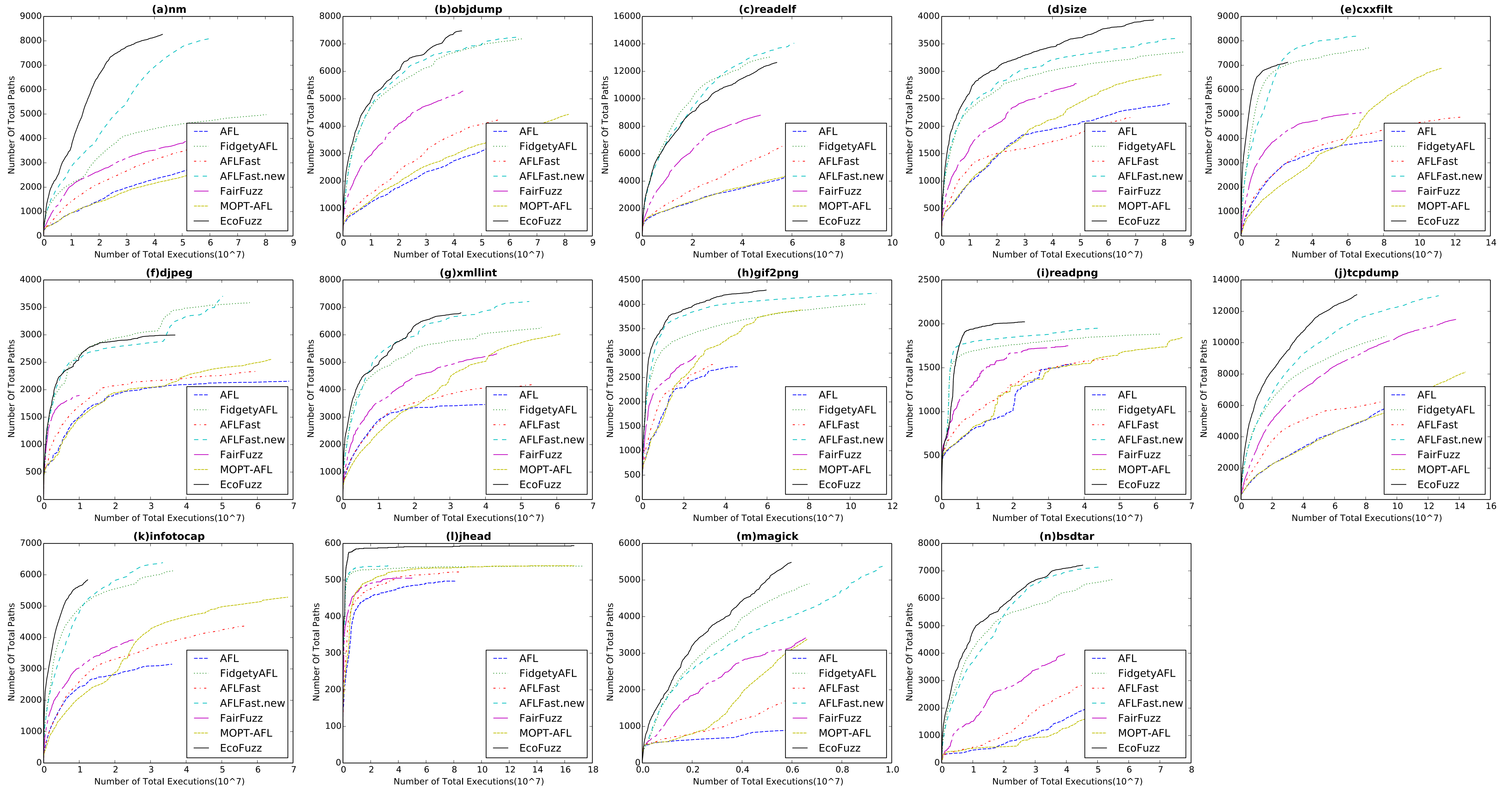
Subjects	Version	Format
nm -C @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
objdump -d @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
readelf -a @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
size @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
c++filt @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
djpeg @@	libjpeg-turbo-1.5.3	jpeg
xmllint @@	libxml2-2.9.9	xml
gif2png @@	gif2png-2.5.13	gif
readpng @@	libpng-1.6.37	png
tcpdump -nr @@	tcpdump-4.9.2	pcap
infotocap @@	ncurses-6.1	text
jhead @@	jhead-3.03	jpeg
magick convert @@ /dev/null	ImageMagick-7.0.8-65	png
bsdtar -xf @@ /dev/null	libarchive-3.4.0	tar

Evaluation

- 14 real-world programs
- Compared with 7 state-of-the-art tools
 - AFL, AFLFast, FidgetyAFL, AFLFast.new, MOPT, FairFuzz
- Configuration:
 - 24 hours with 5 times
- Evaluation metric:
 - The number of discovered paths
 - The number of generated test cases
 - Average-cost

Subjects	Version	Format
nm -C @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
objdump -d @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
readelf -a @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
size @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
c++filt @@	Binutils-v2.32	elf
djpeg @@	libjpeg-turbo-1.5.3	jpeg
xmllint @@	libxml2-2.9.9	xml
gif2png @@	gif2png-2.5.13	gif
readpng @@	libpng-1.6.37	png
tcpdump -nr @@	tcpdump-4.9.2	pcap
infotocap @@	ncurses-6.1	text
jhead @@	jhead-3.03	jpeg
magick convert @@ /dev/null	ImageMagick-7.0.8-65	png
bsdtar -xf @@ /dev/null	libarchive-3.4.0	tar

Evaluation



Evaluation

Subjects	Number of total paths / Number of executions finding these paths				Average-cost			
	FidgetyAFL	AFLFast.new	FairFuzz	EcoFuzz	FidgetyAFL	AFLFast.new	FairFuzz	EcoFuzz
nm	4,975 / 80.34M	8,127 / 60.95M	3,890 / 51.42M	8,266 / 42.88M	16,152	7,500	13,222	5,188
objdump	7,186 / 65.03M	7,241 / 62.45M	5,287 / 43.34M	7,474 / 42.78M	9,051	8,626	8,200	5,724
readelf	13,063 / 51.73M	14,048 / 60.90M	8,813 / 47.47M	12,649 / 53.90M	3,960	4,335	5,387	4,261
size	3,352 / 87.12M	3,601 / 85.31M	2,782 / 48.90M	3,939 / 76.45M	25,998	23,698	17,581	19,412
cxxfilt	7,715 / 72.37M	8,192 / 64.90M	5,054 / 67.59M	7,119 / 26.19M	9,381	7,923	13,377	3,679
djpeg	3,587 / 57.77M	3,706 / 50.29M	1,902 / 10.45M	2,996 / 36.78M	16,109	13,572	5,498	12,280
xmllint	6,269 / 55.69M	7,214 / 52.12M	5,322 / 43.21M	6,803 / 33.11M	8,884	7,225	8,120	4,868
gif2png	4,004 / 107.46M	4,226 / 112.38M	2,952 / 25.88M	4,292 / 59.53M	26,844	26,600	8,769	13,873
readpng	1,884 / 61.36M	1,952 / 44.39M	1,753 / 35.48M	2,023 / 22.66M	32,585	22,755	20,253	11,205
tcpdump	10,432 / 93.37M	12,993 / 126.74M	11,489 / 137.89M	13,059 / 74.27M	8,951	9,755	12,003	5,688
infotocap	6,125 / 36.23M	6,389 / 33.47M	3,921 / 25.23M	5,840 / 12.36M	5,917	5,239	6,436	2,117
jhead	538 / 120.60M	539 / 32.16M	506 / 49.69M	594 / 64.86M	224,575	59,775	98,402	278,005
magick	4,903 / 6.70M	5,375 / 9.63M	3,419 / 6.56M	5,483 / 5.97M	1,367	1,793	1,919	1,089
bsdtar	6,685 / 54.84M	7,143 / 51.15M	3,981 / 39.55M	7,209 / 45.17M	8,204	7,162	9,936	6,266

* The number of executions finding these paths denotes the number of test cases are generated when the fuzzers have reached these paths, of which the unit is M(10^6). Bold fonts represent the best performance.

- Outperform other AFL-type techniques
 - EcoFuzz finds **214%** of the paths discovered by AFL and generates only **68%** test cases of AFL, while reducing **65%** average-cost of AFL

Evaluation

- Evaluate the efficiency of SPEM and AAPS
- Configuration:
 - choosing each best performance of EcoFuzz, FidgetyAFL, FairFuzz, and AFLFast.new on fuzzing **nm**
 - recording the energy allocated in random strategies of each turns, denoted as E_i , which i is the order of turn ($1 \leq i \leq N$)
 - recording the consumed energy for discovering the newest path of each turns, denoted as e_i , $0 \leq e_i \leq E_i$
 - recording the frequency of allocation with finding new paths for the seeds chosen repeatedly in the exploitation stage

Evaluation

- Evaluate the efficiency of SPEM and AAPS
- Configuration:
 - choosing each best performance of **EcoFuzz**, **FidgetyAFL**, **FairFuzz**, and **AFLFast.new** on fuzzing **nm**
 - recording the energy allocated in random strategies of each turns, denoted as E_i , which i is the order of turn ($1 \leq i \leq N$)
 - recording the consumed energy for discovering the newest path of each turns, denoted as e_i , $0 \leq e_i \leq E_i$
 - recording the frequency of allocation with finding new paths for the seeds chosen repeatedly in the exploitation stage

Evaluation

- Evaluate the efficiency of SPEM and AAPS
- Configuration:
 - choosing each best performance of **EcoFuzz**, **FidgetyAFL**, **FairFuzz**, and **AFLFast.new** on fuzzing **nm**
 - recording the energy allocated in random strategies of each turns, denoted as E_i , which i is the order of turn ($1 \leq i \leq N$)
 - recording the consumed energy for discovering the newest path of each turns, denoted as e_i , $0 \leq e_i \leq E_i$
 - recording the frequency of allocation with finding new paths for the seeds chosen repeatedly in the exploitation stage

Evaluation

- Evaluate the efficiency of SPEM and AAPS
- Configuration:
 - choosing each best performance of **EcoFuzz**, **FidgetyAFL**, **FairFuzz**, and **AFLFast.new** on fuzzing **nm**
 - recording the energy allocated in random strategies of each turns, denoted as E_i , which i is the order of turn ($1 \leq i \leq N$)
 - recording the consumed energy for discovering the newest path of each turns, denoted as e_i , $0 \leq e_i \leq E_i$
 - recording the frequency of allocation with finding new paths for the seeds chosen repeatedly in the exploitation stage

Evaluation

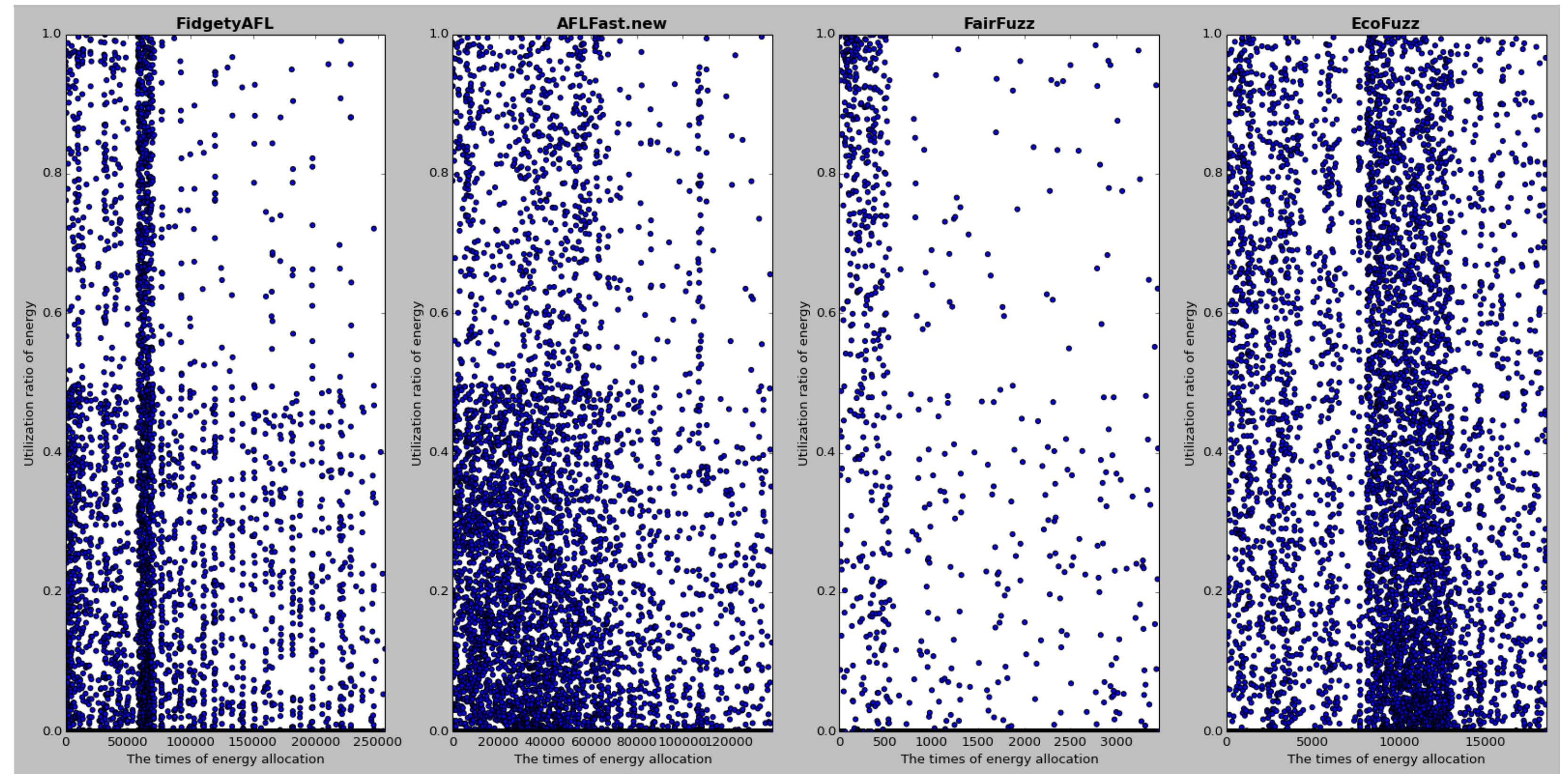
- Evaluate the efficiency of SPEM and AAPS
- Configuration:
 - choosing each best performance of **EcoFuzz**, **FidgetyAFL**, **FairFuzz**, and **AFLFast.new** on fuzzing **nm**
 - recording the energy allocated in random strategies of each turns, denoted as E_i , which i is the order of turn ($1 \leq i \leq N$)
 - recording the consumed energy for discovering the newest path of each turns, denoted as e_i , $0 \leq e_i \leq E_i$
 - recording the frequency of allocation with finding new paths for the seeds chosen repeatedly in the exploitation state

Evaluation

- Evaluation metric:

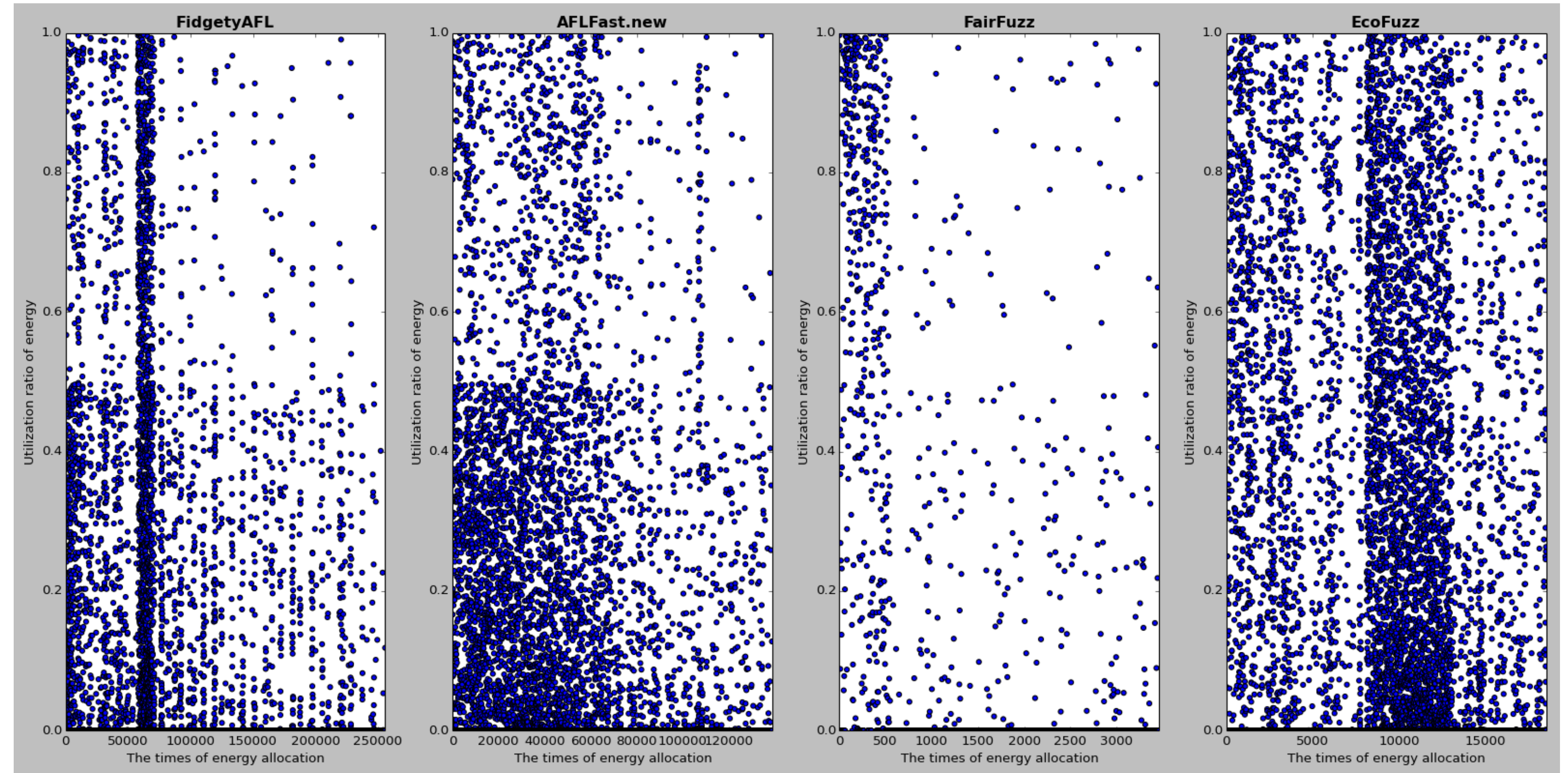
- The **utilization ratio of energy** $\longrightarrow r_i = \frac{e_i}{E_i}$
- The **average utilization ratio** $\longrightarrow \bar{r} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=N} r_i}{N}$
- The **frequency of effective allocation** $\longrightarrow p = \frac{|\{i | e_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq N\}|}{N}$

Evaluation



Evaluation

Scatter map of r_i with i

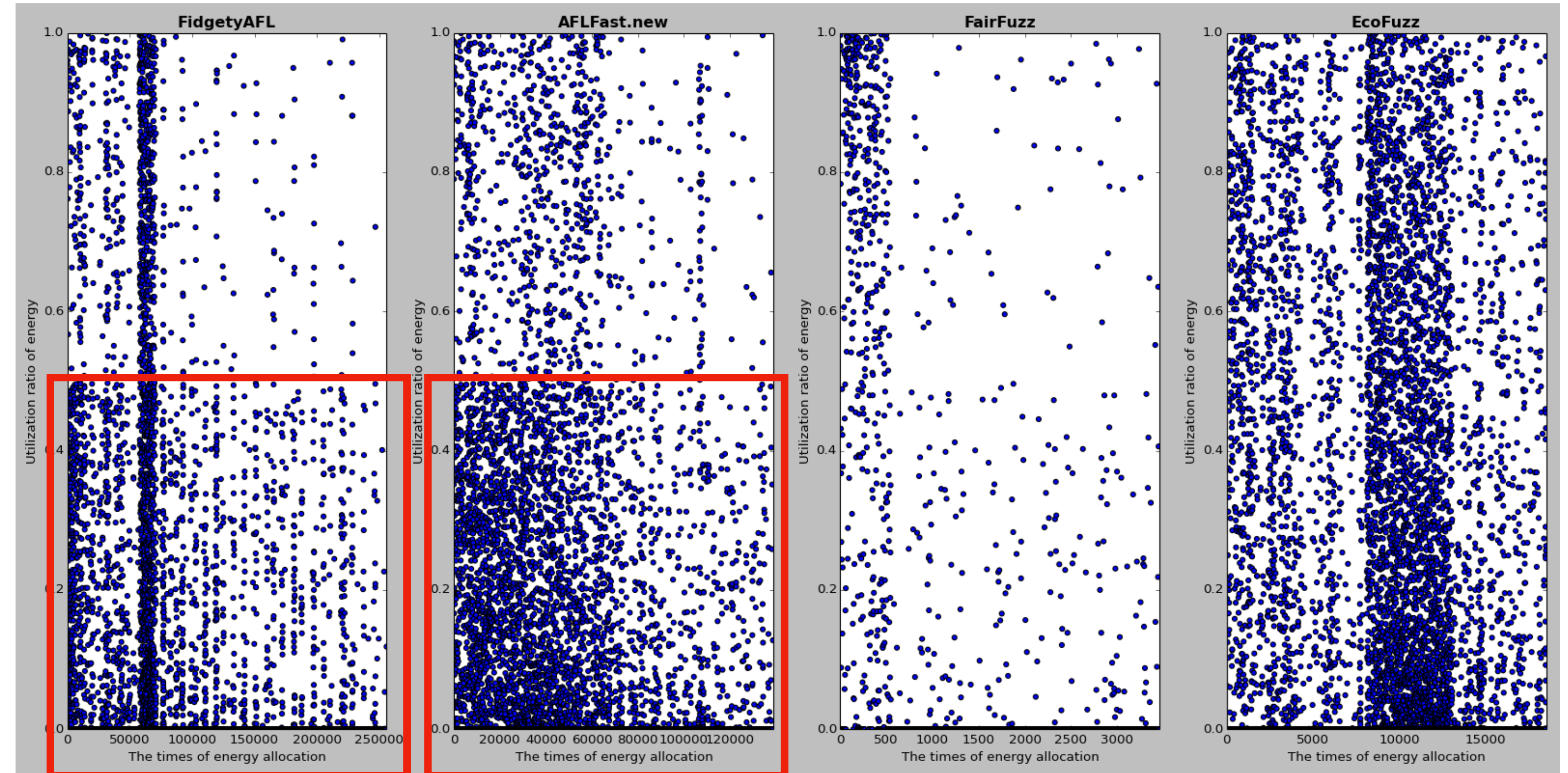


Evaluation

Scatter map of r_i with i

- **FidgetyAFL** and **AFLFast.new**

• $r_i < 0.5$



Evaluation

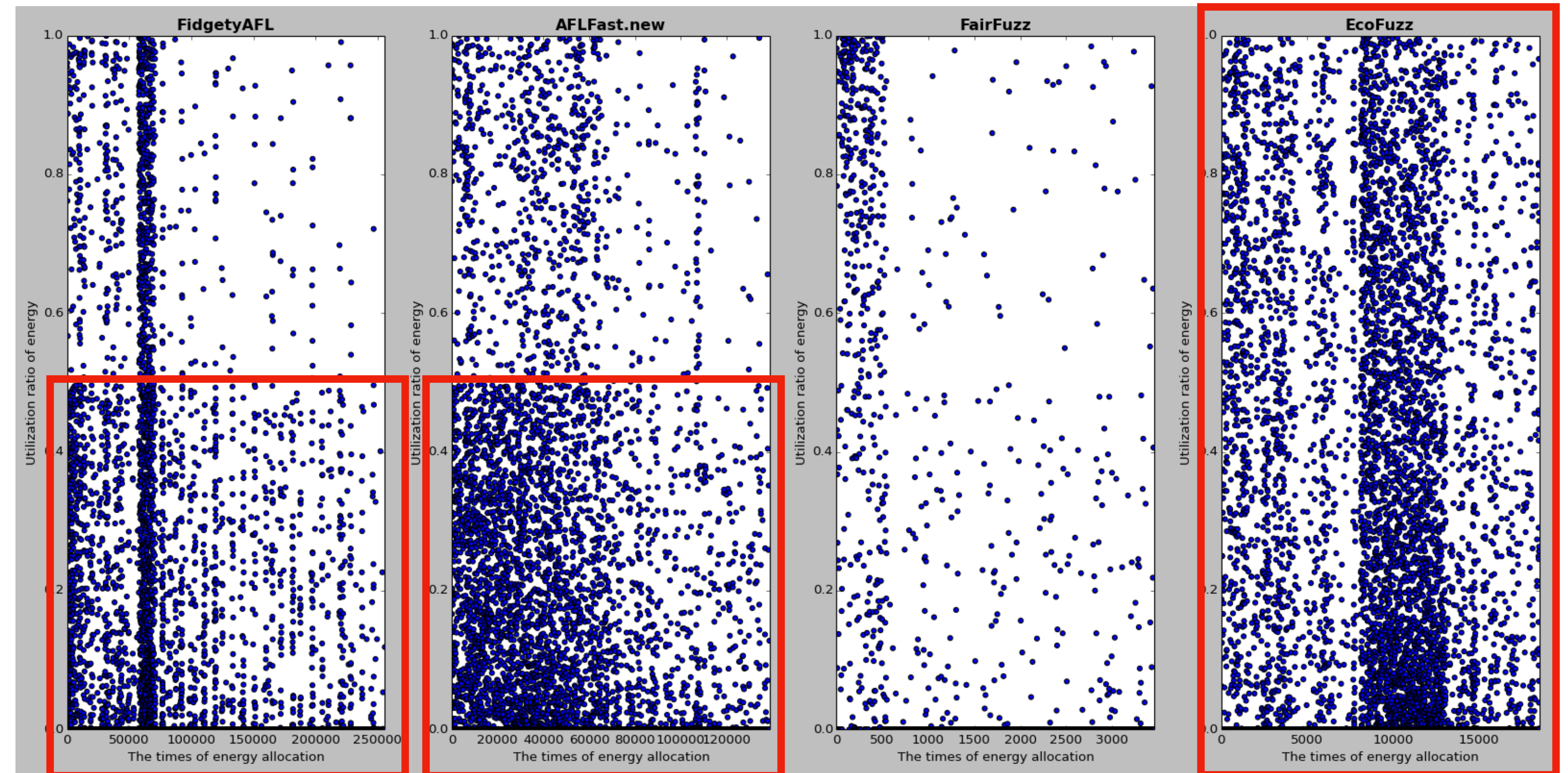
Scatter map of r_i with i

- **FidgetyAFL** and **AFLFast.new**

• $r_i < 0.5$

- **EcoFuzz**

• $r_i \rightarrow 1.0$



Evaluation

Table of \bar{r} and p

- EcoFuzz demonstrates the best performance
 - The **least average-cost**
 - The **highest average utilization**
 - The **highest frequency of effective allocation**
 - The **highest ratio** of effective allocation to the repeated chosen times in **exploitation state**

Table 3: The evaluation of power schedule

Techniques	Average utilization ratio	Effective allocation	Average-cost
EcoFuzz	0.121	0.290	4,314
FidgetyAFL	0.005	0.013	9,078
AFLFast.new	0.010	0.031	7,046
FairFuzz	0.107	0.204	4,930

Table 4: The evaluation of search strategy

Techniques	Allocation with New Finding	Repeated Chosen	Ratio
EcoFuzz	705	10,174	0.069
FidgetyAFL	364	11,703	0.031
AFLFast.new	54	2,066	0.026
FairFuzz	0	0	-

Evaluation

- Detecting vulnerabilities
 - **12 vulnerabilities**
 - 2 CVEs

Table 8: The discovered vulnerabilities

Softwares	File/Function	Status
Binutils-v2.32	cp-demangle.c/d_expression_1	CVE-2019-9070
Binutils-v2.32	hash.c/bfd_hash_hash	Submitted
Binutils-v2.32	bfd.c/_bfd_doprnt	CVE-2019-12972
Binutils-v2.31	xmalloc.c/xmalloc	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/string_append	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/string_append_template_idx	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/demangle_class_name	Patched
gif2png-2.5.13	gif2png.c/writefile	Submitted
gif2png-2.5.13	memory.c/xalloc	Submitted
libpng-1.6.37	pngmem.c/png_malloc_warn	CVE-2019-17371
tcpdump-4.9.2	tcpdump.c/copy_argv	Submitted
jhead-3.03	jpgqguess.c/process_DQT	Submitted
SNMP daemon	snmp/Context::createReply	Patched

Evaluation

- Detecting vulnerabilities
 - 12 vulnerabilities
 - **2 CVEs**

Table 8: The discovered vulnerabilities

Softwares	File/Function	Status
Binutils-v2.32	cp-demangle.c/d_expression_1	CVE-2019-9070
Binutils-v2.32	hash.c/bfd_hash_hash	Submitted
Binutils-v2.32	bfd.c/_bfd_doprnt	CVE-2019-12972
Binutils-v2.31	xmalloc.c/xmalloc	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/string_append	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/string_append_template_idx	Patched
Binutils-v2.31	cplus-dem.c/demangle_class_name	Patched
gif2png-2.5.13	gif2png.c/writefile	Submitted
gif2png-2.5.13	memory.c/xalloc	Submitted
libpng-1.6.37	pngmem.c/png_malloc_warn	CVE-2019-17371
tcpdump-4.9.2	tcpdump.c/copy_argv	Submitted
jhead-3.03	jpgqguess.c/process_DQT	Submitted
SNMP daemon	snmp/Context::createReply	Patched

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
 - Improving the reward probability of each seed:
 - FairFuzz(avoid mutating the crucial parts of seeds)
 - Establishing the mechanism of evaluating the seeds:
 - AFLGo(utilizes distance to evaluate each seed)
 - Optimizing the power schedule:
 - AFLFast(increases the assigned energy monotonically)

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
 - Improving the reward probability of each seed:
 - FairFuzz(avoid mutating the crucial parts of seeds)
 - Establishing the mechanism of evaluating the seeds:
 - AFLGo(utilizes distance to evaluate each seed)
 - Optimizing the power schedule:
 - AFLFast(increases the assigned energy monotonically)

Conclusion

- **VAMAB**
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
 - Improving the reward probability of each seed:
 - FairFuzz(avoid mutating the crucial parts of seeds)
 - Establishing the mechanism of evaluating the seeds:
 - AFLGo(utilizes distance to evaluate each seed)
 - Optimizing the power schedule:
 - AFLFast(increases the assigned energy monotonically)

Conclusion

- VAMAB
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- **EcoFuzz**
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- Comprehensive evaluation:
 - Attain 214% of the path coverage of AFL with reducing 32% test cases
 - Identifying 12 vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- VAMAB
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- **EcoFuzz**
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- Comprehensive evaluation:
 - Attain 214% of the path coverage of AFL with reducing 32% test cases
 - Identifying 12 vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- VAMAB
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- **EcoFuzz**
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- Comprehensive evaluation:
 - Attain 214% of the path coverage of AFL with reducing 32% test cases
 - Identifying 12 vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- VAMAB:
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- EcoFuzz:
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- **Comprehensive evaluation:**
 - Attain 214% of the path coverage of AFL with reducing 32% test cases
 - Identifying 12 vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- VAMAB:
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- EcoFuzz:
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- **Comprehensive evaluation:**
 - Attain **214%** of the path coverage of AFL with reducing **32%** test case
 - Identifying 12 vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- VAMAB:
 - Model the schedule process of CGF
 - Explain the exploration and exploitation in CGF
 - Point out how to improve greybox fuzzing
- EcoFuzz:
 - Search strategy (Self-transition-based Probability Estimation Method)
 - Power schedule (Adaptive Average-cost-based Power Schedule)
- **Comprehensive evaluation:**
 - Attain 214% of the path coverage of AFL with reducing 32% test case
 - Identifying **12** vulnerabilities



Thank you!

If you have some questions about our work, welcome to
contact us!

Email: yuetai17@nudt.edu.cn

EcoFuzz: <https://github.com/MoonLight-SteinsGate/EcoFuzz>

National University of Defense Technology